od!" he exclaimed, this green wood?" she asked as she threw nket off her foet. een as water," he roplied, so your opinion that I he about this wood, she asked as she let herself down to the

and asset as such that the self down to the line. "but I do say."

I do any that," he answered, as he looked are. "but I do say."

I do say that this is green wood, do you?"

terrupted, letting the old bedqulit drop asy madam, that that."

I say what?"

dam, I am no judge of wood. My people se generations past have used nothing it and I thought this was a load of ansor I wouldn't have stopped!"

ENKAMP—On Saturday morning, Feb. 3, and while of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. J. Nieuwened 2 years and 11 months, discribed from the house, 657 West Monros-Mouday) morning at 11 oclock.

Mouday) morning at 10 clock. Monday) morning at 11 o clock.

On Sunday, Feb. 6, of membraheous croup, E., youngest son of Norman E. and Jennie M. ed 4 years 3 months and 10 days.

I from residence, 411 West Jackson-st., Mon-7, at 2 p. m., to Roschill.

On Sunday noon, Feb. 6, Lafayette Toba, of Maggie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. osh; alteresidence, 1895 Butterfield-st., a Chapel, Teesday, Feb. 8, at 10 a.m. Friends ed and family are invited.
hmond; Ind., and Nashville, Tenn., papers

On Sunday morning, Feb. 6, of congestion of , Mrs. Natuaniel Otts, aged 57 years. Dorah, Iowa, and Charles City papers please SON—The funeral of the late S. W. Robinson place to-day at 10 o'clock, from Centenary M. Friends are invited. Carriages to Rose

I-On Feb. 6, Mary, infent daughter of and Mary E. Welsh, of capillary bronchitis,

SILLETT, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water st., Chiesgo.

USINESS DIRECTORY. GRICULTURAL IMPLEVENTS LIGS, TENTS, AND WAGON-COVERS,
ND BANNERS—COTTON DUCK.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
202 to 208 South Water-st.,
Corner Fifth av.,
Cuicago.

TWINES AND CORDAGE.

A AND SISAL ROPE,
Homp and Manills Lathyarn,
Steel and Iron Wire Rope.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
26 to 28 South Water-st., Chicago SAVINGS BANKS. A TE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
80 and 82 Landle-st.,
Chicago, III.

r cent interest paid on deposits. AUCTION SALES. . A. BUTTERS & CO., TONEERS, 108 EAST MADISC NKRUPT SALE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

S, WINES, LIQUOTS, Cigars, &c., ENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt, 566 West Chicago-av., Tureday Moraina octock. By order of R. E. Jenkins, As-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st. DAY MORNING, Feb. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, ELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, E TABLE CUTLERY, RPETS. & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE AY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9:30 o'clock. Salesrooms, 103 East Madison-st.

YGOODS HING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, ATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. Edgings and Insertings TINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, BROCHE LAMBREQUINS,

MILLINERY GOUDS, Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Flowers, it Hats, &c., &c. G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF IS & SHOES, Wednesday, Feb. 9,

ne of OUR BEST, compris will, all grades of seasons , some of the BEST MAN. RES of the country being 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., ioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph 8t.

URNITURE SALE for TUESDAY, Feb.
A large stock New Parlor, Chambes, om Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Lounges, keeping Goods. Ten crates Crockery it ed Ware, Glass Ware, General Merchan ELISON, FOMEROY & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-81. P. Menamara & CO.

Vabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison. Boots and Shoes at Auction Morning. Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

VOLUME 29.

Medison-st., between Clark and LaSalle CHICAGO, ILLAINOIS.

The Brevoot, which has been recently furnished been most elegant style, is the finest European Hotel is the city; is situated in the very heart of its business centre; offers special advantages to persons vising the city, either for business or pleasure. Hooms 1,8 to \$1.50 per day.

H. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TAX REDEMPTIONS.

On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1873, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, vis: Sale of 1875 without premium. Sale of 1874 and 1873, 25 per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

CENTRAL PARK

Driving Association. There will be a meeting of the above Association this (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 8, at Owsley's Hall, corner Madison and Robey-

Owsley sta., at 7:30 sharp. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary. NOTICE.

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Danville Urbans, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad Bondholders, Main Line, who have not received copy of plan of the reganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. Time for deposit of Bonda expires Feb. 19,6876. ORBIN, 61 Broadway.

G. E. TAINTOR, 20 Broad-st.

JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, 76 Wall-st.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of Jacob Well and Geo. A. Seaverns has this lay been dissolved by mutual consent.

JACOB WEIL,

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876.

GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartmen-ship for the purpose of doing a real estate, renting, and lean business, under the firm name of Well & JACOB WRIL. EZRA L. SHERMAN.

Having sold my interest in the firm of Jacob Well and Geo. A. Seaverns to Exra L. Seeman, I respectfully recommend the new firm of Weil & Sherman to my friends and former patrons. GEO. A. SEAVERNS. DISSOLUTION. copartnership heretofore existing between us, the firm name of Godwin, Davis & Co., has this included by control consent. James S. Kin day been dissolved by mutual consent. James S. Kin haid is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liqui dation.

W. A. GODWIN, SAMUEL A. SQUIER,

The undersigned having purchased the stock and good will of the late firm of Godwin, Davis & Co., will omitines the Wholesale Furnishing Goods business the same place, 42 and 44 Madison st.

JAMES S. KINKAID & CO.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Abram S, Esmay and Edwin M, Hulse, under the firm same of A. S. Esmay & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. S. Esmay retring from the manufacturing and sale of Bedding, and to so remain for a serm of three years from this date, in the city of Chiago, Ill. E. M, Hulse to assume all assets and liabilities and collect and range assume. go, Feb. 7, 1876.

A. 8. ESMAY,
E. M. HULSE.

COPARTNERSHIP. ne undersigned have this day formed a copartner-under the firm name of E. M. Hulse & Co., for surpose of manufacturing and selling Matrasses Bedding, as successors to A. S. Esmay & Co., 142 Lake-st. C. A. KERNOCHAN.

WANTED.

By a man of several years' business experi ent, or in any capacity where a faithful man will be appreciated. Can furnish best of refsrences, and give security. Address H 73, Tribune office.

CIDER,

C.TATUM,

Wine Merchant, 146 East Madison-st.

LEGAL Receiver's Sale.

Bate of Binois, County of Cook, as. Superior Court of Cook County, Wellington A. Clark vs. Richard Ranson, Sanford D. Clark, Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Richard Bandon, Banford D. Clark, Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Richard Banson—in Chancery.

Fubtle notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree entered by said Court in the above cause on Jan. 4, A. D. 1876, I. John H. Rea, therein appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the sim of Ransom, Clark & Co., D. 1878, and South Court in the short cause of Jan. 4, A. D. 1878, and the state of the sim of Ransom, Clark & Co., D. 1888, and the state of the building now used as a Court-House, at the corner of Adams and LaSaliesta, in Cheago, Ill., sell at public ametion, for each to the highest and best bidder, the match factory of Ransom, Clark & Co., in South Chicago, Cook County, Ill., including the buildings used for the purposes of the said factory and connected therewith, and also including all manuachinery, fintures, and apparatus used in said all the speeks on hand now therein, said factory being situated upon Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Blook 73 of a subdivision made by the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, of parts of fractional Sections 5 and 6, Town 37 sorte, range Il, east of the third principal meridian, situated in Cook County, Illinois, a plat of which subdivision was filed for recoard Jan. 17, 1874 in the Recorder's office of the Section of the Section of Section o

OFFICE OF COMPTCOLLES OF THE CURRENCY,

All persons having elaims against the Fourth National
Rank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the
months, to make legal proof thereof within three
months, thereof D. Sherman, Mocetrer, at the office of
said bank in the City of Chicago (John JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SIGNS. B. F. CHASE & OO., SIGN PAINTING, 125 FIFTH-AV. ESTABLISHED 1849.

FINANCIAL

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE In Chicago and improved suburbs, in sums of \$2,000 and upwards, made at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

BLANK BOOKS . STATIONERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS.

Stationery and Printing, Purnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-et.

DYEING AND CLEANING. DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner. BOSTON (AUG. SCHWARZ) STEAM DYE HOUSE, 150 South Clark, 155 Illinois, and 255 W. Madison-ess.

WHISKY.

Scenes Attending the Appearance of Babcock Before the Court at St. Louis.

Counsel for the Defendant Beg and Are Granted Another Day for Preparation.

Satisfactory Precautions Taken to Prevent the Overcrowding of the Court-Room.

Short Personal Descriptions of Distinguished Gentlemen Interested in the Trial.

A First-Class Wrangle Likely Occur Over Luckey's Unlucky Cipher.

Rumors of the Flight of a Couple of Chicago Government Witnesses.

Profits in Making Whisky Here at Present.

Why Ald. Jonas Was Wanted at Mil waukee.

> BABCOCK. THE TRIAL

DELAY.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—As expected, the Babcock trial did not begin to-day. To-morrow. they say, the fight will actually begin; but, it the opinion of your correspondent, it may be Wednesday or Thursday before the clash of resounding arms is brought to our ears. It is manifest that the defense is not quite ready, and the indications are that they will fight for fy themselves more thoroughly for the desperat Sam's dogs of war. In the meantime prepara tions have gone rapidly forward on both sides, and the decks have been sprinkled with sand to

PUBLIC INTEREST is great, and rapidly increasing. There was perfect rush for seats this morning, and those who got eligible places were called blessed. As early as 9 o'clock people who had any reason to believe they could secure admission from the officials guarding the passages to the United States Circuit Court-room were gathering in the neighborhood, and, by half-past 9, the Court-room proper was comfortably filled. The halls

room proper was comfortably filled. The halis were thronged with those who could get thus far and no further.

THE COURT OF THE TARKENACLE.

Up the steep stairway preced a line of people, the upper end of which line was engaged in carnest debate with two stout policemen who guarded the entrance through the newly-creeted partition. The arragements made to secure greater comforts and convenience during the Babcock trial than in preceding trials proved well-considered and most effective. The two policemen stationed at the top of the staircase admit only those having some claim te entrance in a general way.

Once past the first barrier, those who enter undergo a further sifting process before any of the numerous seats outside the bar of the court can be eccupied. A Marshal stands at the entrance, and only those with credentials or those known to have some connection with the case Baboock's sudden acquired to the pass the gate.

pass the gate.

Inside the bar two large tables are allotted to the representatives of the press, one to the local newspapers, the other chiefly to the representatives of newspapers in other cities. In front of the chairs set spart for particular newspapers are pasted slips upon the table bearing the name of the newspaper entisled to the seat, and these seats cannot be occupied by those not entitled to them. Just to the left, upon enteriog, of the table allotted to the local press is the one occupied by the defendant and his counsel and friends. Nearer the Judge's deak is situated the table allotted to counsel for the prosecution. Scattered about in the spaces left vacant are seats occupied by friends of the defendant, witnesses, etc.

The seats outside the bars soon were well occupied, and the audience thus firmly established was decidedly miscellaneous in character, few well-known faces appearing. This latter class delayed their appearance until too late, and, as a consequence, were to be seen standing when proceedings finally began. Marshals were

when proceedings finally began. Marshals were flitting about everywhere.

At 10 o'clock there was a rustle at the side door. The Marshals rapped sharply and demanded order, and Judges Dillon and Treat entered and took their seats. A moment later the party of the defendant filed into the Courtroom.

the party of the defendant filed into the Courtroom.

THE DEFENDANT, ET AL.

Gen. Babcock, upon whom every eye was
turned, came in with his counsel Storrs, at the
head of the line, and took his seat at once. The
General was clad neatly in a close-fitting
suit of black, the coat buttoned tightly
about the waist. Upon his right sat ex-Attorney-General Williams, and upon his
left was seated Mr. Storrs. Just behind
Storrs sat Judge Porter, of New York, and to his
right again sat Judge Choster Krum. Upon the
left of Williams sat the brother of the defendant. At the table assigned to the prosecuting
counsel, Broadhead, Dyer, Bliss, and Eaton sat
together. After Court was opened, the defendant eat gazing about him in an interested way,
leaning back occasionally to exchange a word
with Judge Porter.

JUDGE PORTER, SCANDAL-TRIAL ALUMNUS.

Judge Porter is a man of exceptionally fine appearance, apparently about 50 years of age, angular in expression, spotting a grisly mustache,
and wearing spectacles,—just about such a man,
in fact, as the illustrated papers represented
him during his active participation in the Beecher trial.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS

him during his active participation in the Decen-er trial.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS

is a man of an altogether different type—tall
and portly with gray side-whiskers and mus-tache, full cheeks, eyes of a deadish hue. He
studied every move in the proceedings intently.

THE BRO.

W. Babcock, who sat to the right of the exAttorney-General, would never be recognized as
Gen. Babcock's brother were the relationship
unknown. The General's mustache and imperial are of a reddish brown; C. W. Babcock wears
a heavy beard, dark and tinged with gray, and
his general air is heavy and solid. He spoke
scarcely to any one, and watched every move of
the Court.

his general air is head scarcely to any one, and watched every move the Court.

MARSHAL CAMPBELL

The father-in-law, sat in another part of the room, and previous to the opening of court, engaged in conversation with several people, being apparently well-known to most of those present from his former residence in this city.

THE FANNING-KILL GENIUS.

**Emery Storrs, the Chicago member of Gen. Babcock's counsel, from whom much is expected in an oratorical way before the trial closes, talked occasionally with Judge Krum, and attended to the first demonstration in the case in his brief statement of the case to the Court in asking a postponement. His manner was admirable.

THE NEWSPAPER PEEES

of other cities was well represented. The Chi-

cago newspapers had representatives and all the New York and Cincinnati

and all the New IOTE and Cheinbatt Journals were also represented.

BEVES & FRAKER, COMPANION-CHROMOS.

One of the incidents of the morning was the appearance in the doorway together of both members of the late firm of Bevis & Frazer. The two men stood there side by side in the frame of the doorway, like apples of gold set in pictures of silver. The Markhal noticed them and beckoned both gentlemen to seats maide, an invitation which they readily accepted.

JUDICIAL SESSION.

an invitation which they readily accepted.

Seating himself in his low willow chair, Judge Dillon began the easy, monotonous rocking in which he caselessly indulges, and Judge Treat occupied a commodious chair at his left. With critical eyes they surveyed the court-room, while Mr. Selby. the Clerk, read the minutes of the last session of Court.

JUDICIAL CONUNDRUM.

After some preliminary proceedings, Judge Dillon asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. STORES' STATEMENT.

Mr. Storrs arose and said:

Arriving here on Friday, your Honor, I had a short

Mr. Storrs arose and said:

Arriving here on Friday, your Honor, I had a short consultation with counsel for the Government, in which I represented to them that, owing to illness, Judge Forter would not probably arrive until Sunday. As I desired to consult with him before the opening of the case, I stated that we would be pleased to have it deferred for one day, and they very kindly agreed to offer no objections. Yesterday, for the first time, all of the counsel for the defence met together. It hardly needs a suggestion from me to satisfy the Court that, in view of the vary great importance of the case, the time has been too short to permit us to make a proper consideration of matters. Since my arrival here, we have been in receipt of large quantities of documentary evidence of an important character, and are in expectation of more. Therefore, we deem it absolutely neessary to a proper presentation of our case that we be allowed one day's time for preparation and consideration. I speak not only for myself, but for my co-counsel, when I assure the Court that this course will be one of economy, and that it will really advance the case and save time. We fully appreciate the value of the Court's time, and we have no the position whatever to waste noedlessly my of it or obstruct proceedings, but we deem what we sak to be absolutely sessential to our case. We, therefore, formally request that the other side will offer no objection.

The counsel for the Government. The counsel for the Government made no objection to the delay, and, after a brief consideration, Judge Dillon announced that the case would go over until to-morrow morning, but that at 2 o'clock this afternoon the jurors would be called again, that it might be seen who were

The scene in the court-room was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in a St. Louis court. During the proceedings the stillness on the part of the audience was absolute, so eager were those present to hear everything that occurred. Baccock was the cynosure of all eyes, and he withstood the tireless gaze of the rabble with most admirable composure. When the Court adjourned and the Judges passed out, the crowd stood up on the seats to get a good view of the distinguished defendant. As the Babcock party moved out through the Clerk's office, the assemblage rushed around the hall and formed in a deep double row, through which the interesting coterie filled. Bab couldn't have been more glared at if he had been a Norwegian bear. It took the crowd a long time to realize that the show was over, and at least an hour had elapsed when the last stragglers folded their tents and sitently stole away.

THE APTERMOON SESSION.

Nothing was done at the afternoon session of CURIOSITY UNRESTRAINED.

THE APTERMOON SESSION.

Nothing was done at the afternoon session of the Court except to call the jurors. Twenty-seven responded, and two or three others will probably be present to-morrow.

MIDNICHT NEWS.

THE LINDELL CROWDED.

Special Durpaich to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis. Feb. 7—Midnight.—The air is full of rumors, and there is no end to goesip and small-talk. .At 11 p. m. the rotunds of the Lindell, where Babcock stops, was still crowded with people eager to see and hear anything go-ing on which had the least reference to the impending trial.

A rumor is in circulation to-night that the defense will use Gen. McDonaid se s witness to prove Babcock's innocence of criminal intent in sending certain of the suspicious telegrams.
McDonald, being still unsentenced, is a compe ent witness. The report goes that McDon ald is to testify for Bab for certain pledges made on the other side to secure him elemency for the present and a pardon in the future. "BAB's" PILE.

It is stated that the prosecution will, should the defense make such an issue as will justify them in so doing, endeavor to make inquiry into Baboock's sudden acquisition of wealth, with a view to trace some of the Whisky-Ring money to his real estate improvements in Washington. In connection with this subject a prominent citizen from Washington, who is here in behalf of the Government, told the following story:

Baboock, Porter, and Leet, were on Gen. Grant's staff during the War. At the time of the development of the great warehouse frand in New York the revelations involved Leet and Stocking, the members of the firm. A Congressional committee visited New York and took the testimenty of Leet. Leet testified that, after the testimenty of Leet. Gen. Grant's so in command of the army, he (Leet'), Gen. Grant Geo. Baboock, and Gen. Porter clubed dogether and rented a house, in which they all messed together on the source of conomy. At that time they ware all poor. Leet now is a poor man, so far as outside appearances go. Stocking, whose daughter is married to Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, died of heart disease last summer on board a Sound steamer, while Crant and Baboock are supposed to be the surfaces to higher the firm and for the care of Grant's staff during the War. At the time of the development of the great warehouse fraud in New York the revelations involved Leet and Stocking, the members of the firm. A Congressional committee visited New York and took the testimony of Leet. Leet testified that, after the termination of the War, when Gen. Grant was in command of the army, he (Leet), Gen. Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Gen. Porter clubbed together and rented a house, in which they all messed together on the score of economy. At that time they were all poor. Leet now is a poor man, so far as outside appearances go. Stocking, whose daughter is married to Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, died of heart disease last summer on board a Sound steamer, while Crant and Babcock are supposed to be rich, and Porter is Vice-President of the Pullman Palace-Car Company.

THE EKPORTED CABINET-WRANGLE.

rich, and Porter is Vice-President of the Pullman Palace-Car Company.

THE EXPORTED CARINT-WANGLE.

In conversation with Gov. Rogers and Gen. Gilfillan, summoned here as Government witnesses, both gentlemen avowed that they did not credit a report that Graot would interfere in Babcock's case, although the latter had been his right-hand man and intimate associate for years. They also disordited the telegraphic statements of bickerings and disoussions between Bristow and Grant and other members of his Cabinet. They knew whereof they spoke, as they were more or less friendly with all the parties, and, if any outbreak of the kind mentioned had occurred, they would certainly have been made acquainted with the alleged disruption.

ME. STORES LIKE UNTO AN OYSTER.

Mr. Storrs has been approached by a number of reporters to-night, but refuses to be interviewed.

Mr. Storrs has been approximated by a minor of reporters to-night, but refuses to be interviewed.

THE PRESIDENT AS A WITNESS.

A good deal of curiosity is evinced here to know what is going to be the outcome of President Grant's personal appearance on the witness-stand. There is no doubt that the defense is counting largely upon the dramatic effect of his presence, and expect a very favorable influence upon the jury. The prosecution evidently foresee the prestige which Grant's introduction as a witness will give Babcock, and are preparing to counteract the result hisely to ensue. The fact of Grant being Chief Magistrate will doubtless be entirely ignored, and be subjected to even a more merciless cross-examination than if he were an ordinary witness. There are Republicans here who fear that the President's pervistent friendship for his favorite Secretary will not only bring discredit to him personally, but in its results reflect badly upon his Administration, and, finally, do much harm to the Republican party. Should Broadbead, the brow-beater, an inveterate Democrat, get in on the President a number of artfully-contrived questions, he might entrap him into certain answers that would put him and his Administration at very great disadvantage.

Too MUCH GOUNEML.

One of the evils that seems to beset Babcock is the multitudinous counsel. Nearly every law-yery ou meet is interested one way or other in his case. Much of this array of Blackstonian talent is of the volunteer character. If Babcock can have his way he will rely on Krum, Storrs, Williams, and Porter to the exclusion of all others.

and to make it known would be against public policy. The defense therefore have intimated that they will sak the Court and prosecution to accept Luckey's sworn statement of the purport of the dispatches. It is not believed that such accepts will be excepted.

of the dispatches. It is not believed that anch a request will be granted.

WITHERSEE AGAINST HARCOCK.

H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Gen. Gilfilian, Chief of the Treasury Department, and Col. W. H. Parker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Denver, Col., arrived here to-day, H. J. Yaryan, Chief of the Revenue Agents, and ex-Commissioner Douglass, are expected to-morrow. All are summoned as are expected to-morrow. All are summon witnesses for the Government in the Ba

CHICAGO.

HAVE THEY FLED?

The whisky men were in a state of great excitement yesterday. Government officials were very much annoyed. The reason for it lay in the rumor of the departure of Lorenz Mattern and Hermann Becker. Mattern had in the calmy day of which manufacture here a Gavern palmy day of whisky manufacture been a Gauger at the house of Dickinson, Leach & Co., and later at that of H. H. Shufeldt. Becker was a Storekeeper at the Chicago Alcohol Works until the seizure of that distillery. Neither had been indicted. There had been hints of crookedness on the part of each, but it did not amount to anythe part of the Government to press matters

There are three theories advanced as to their alleged departure. The whisky men say the Government is to blame. They say that Mattern and Becker applied for the privilege of going before the Grand Jury, professing to have information against a clerk in the Collector's office. It is said that they offered to testify to the effect that the clerk had been cognizant of the existence of the Ring, and had been paid quite a sum of money for his aid. To this the Government counsel are said to have replied that they wanted no testimony against the clerk, but if these gentlemen could give any evidence tending to implicate any rectifier, elistiller, or conspirator, they might be made available. To this they replied that they knew no facts, and, on being told to clear out, they obeyed literally.

The second theory is that they had reason to believe that they would not escape indictment; that some of the squealers had implicated them, and that bills had been prepared and would undoubtedly be found; that, neither baing well off, and both being fearful that they could not procure bail, they obviated the necessity by abandoning the jurisdiction of the Court.

The third theory is that the second Ring were fearful of the evidence of these two gentlemen. That the Government had refrained from indicting them, in order that it might have two witnesses, at least, free from the taint of indictment, and therefore the gentlemen of the second Ring pooled in, raised the money, and started the untainted witnesses for the happy land of Canada.

Whatever may be right, it was asserted and There are three theories advanced as to their

Canada.

Whatever may be right, it was assorted and generally believed that they left Friday night. Becker, who is a daily habitue of the Twoli, has not been seen there since Friday, and the haunts that know Mattern best have been strangers to him of latt.

that know Mattern best have been strangers to him of late.

COL. MATTHEWS

stated to a Triburn reporter yesterday that he had heard of the elopement, and believed they had gone. He denied there was any reason for their going, and admitted that, while they would be investigated, yet it was questionable if any indictment would be found against them. He thought it extremely probable that they might have been guilty of technical offenses, but he doubts if they had ever made any money out of the crooked. He said they are valuable witnesses to the Government, and, if they can be found, they will be brought back. An effort will be made to catch them, which will be successful, noises they have crossed the line.

Judge Bangs had also heard of it. Upon being asked if they had offered to testify against one of the Collector's clerks, he replied that he had not heard of the offer, and, if his associate counsel had received such offer, he thought it likely they would advise him thereof. He falled to remember the two men so are to identify them, but said the names were familiar to him, though he could not tell in what connection.

The whisly men canvassed the matter thoroughly among themselves, but were reticent to newspaper men, claiming that they knew nothing of it, except the fact of the escape.

A Tribure reporter applied at Mr. Becker's

endowed with a statistical turn of mind and mania for unveiling the intricacies of higher mathematics, has been devoting all his spare time and wearing out much shoe-leather in try-ing to solve the problem, "What is the absolute cost of a gallon of proof spirits?" and also, "What are the constituent elements which enter

into its cost?"

The Interrogation Point was induced to investigate this complex question, because almost daily during the past three or four weeks he has heard many of the distillers affirm that they were losing money at the rate of \$40 to \$75 per day. One of the members of a prominent distillery firm stated to a brother whishyite that his house was a loser to the extent of some \$836 during the last twenty days in January. THE TRIBUNE

the last twenty days in January. The Tribune man endeavored to obtain that balance-sheet for publication, but it was refused.

At that time the reporter ventured to inquire, "What's the use in running at a loss?" To this conundrum the reply was given, "Well, it wouldn't do for us to close up now. Even if we did shut down, we would still be under an expense, and it is better to run along at a small loss, because there is a prospect that the market will get better at an early date."

This ordinion seemed to obtain generally, for the distillers, with the exception of those in possession of Government custodians, continued to run. Those distillers who had contracts to feed cattle felt themselves obliged to run notwithstanding they were the largest losers, and they were the only ones, who felt discouraged over the situation.

were the only ones, who felt discouraged over the situation.

There is at the present time

A SMAIL MARGIN FOR PROFIT,
and, as the Cincinnati market for highwines is almost en a par with that of Chicago,—the only difference being that in freight rates to Eastern points,—the Chicago distiller is more hopeful and wears a more cheerful aspect. The current price yesterday in both markets was \$1.06 per gallon.

The following figures, obtained from a prominent distiller, shows the DAILY EXPENSE

585 bushels of corn at 33 cents...
112 bushels of rye at 71 cents...
115 bushels of outs at 30 cents...
115 bushels of mait at 60 cents...
115 bushels of mait at 60 cents...
116 bushels of unlit at 90 cents (for the first of coal, \$5.30... Water
Forty-three barrels, \$1.50.
Labor account.
Warehouse stamps
Hauling wines.
Shrinkace, insurance, repairs at

The total grain used is 732 bushels

rels, averaging 65 gallons each, or 2.795 gallobs.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the net cost—not making any allowance for the interest on the capital invested—in 14.6733 cents per gallon. The yield per bushel of grain is 15.2732 quarts. The corn used is of the commonest quality, and in Board of Trade circles is called "rejected."

THE DAILY BALANCE SHEET under the foregoing computation would stand about as follows:

Total cost.....cs.

From this apparent profit should be deducted the interest on the capital invested, which, on the house in question, is not less than \$10 per day. This would leave about \$27 per day profit any. Inis would leave about \$27 per day profit— a not very large margin to work upon, considering the daily fluctuations in the prices of the raw material. An increase of 4 cents per bushel in the cost of the grain would wipe out every vestige of this margin, and leave nothing for the distiller.

in the cost of the grain would wipe out every vestige of this margin, and leave nothing for the distiller.

It may here be remarked that there is A SHALL SOURCE OF PROFIT to the distiller which does not appear in the foregoing. The Government does not collect any tax on the fractional part of a gallon less than one-half. Over that fraction the Government collects tax on a full gallon. No matter what the proof may be, the distiller endeavors to so fill the barrel, that, when it is gauged by the Government official, there shall be a fractional part—less than one-half—over. No tax is paid on this, but the consumer has to pay for it at the current market rate of tax-paid goods. For instance, an Eastern man purchases fifty barrels. Each package coutains from one-eighth to one-third of a gallon over the sixty-five gallons on which the tax has been collected. On the fifty barrels the fractional excess will count up, say, eight gallons. This is paid for at the rate of \$1.06—84.85. It cost \$1.18. Here is a profit of \$5.30. The distillers claim, however, that on this there is no profit accruing, as on a year's business the receipts from the less than half-gallon fractions would be eaten up by the taxee paid on the more than half-gallon ones. This may be so, but Tux Turbuys is strongly inclined to the belief that the distiller gets a little the best of the trade.

Taking everything into consideration, it is doubtful whether under the above showing, and the figures are reliable, many of our capitalists could be induced to invest their means in the business. All those now in it state they would be glad to get out, if they could do so without sacrificing their property, but every one in every vocation of life has the same complaint to make in this age, as did the characters in the first ratire of Horace, eighteen hundred and odd

years ago.
It is a puzzle to the trade here why It is a puzzle to the trade here why
THE CONCINATI MARKET
has for so long a time been lower than that of
this city. It has not for years been higher,
and yesterday the surrent price was the
same in both cities \$In Chicago corn is
from 6 to 8 cents per bushel chesper, which is
equivalent to 1½ or 2 cents on the gallon of
highwines. Labor is no cheaper in that city
than here; our distillers are as skillful as any
in this country or in Europe, and the difference
in freights in favor of Chicago, and the difference
of the grain in favor of Chicago. It is claimed
that coal is somewhat cheaper in Cincinnati, but
this is not enough to cut any figure. The theory
of "liberal gauging" is the only one considered
reliable in this vicinity. Perhaps the Uatawba
wine makers of Chicinnati, who use considerable
alcohol in their business, could throw some light
on the matter.

ODDS AND END The state of affairs at the Custom-House yes The state of affairs at the Custom-House yesterday can only be described as unusually and remarkably dull. The adjournment of the Grand Jury, the trial of nothing but petty cases in the United States Courts, and other causes, have had a tendeucy to decrease the interest of the general public in the transactious occurring in the building. With the sudden departure of Old Brooks for Springfield to be present at the trial of some counterfeiting cases, and the equally sudden disappearance of Young Brooks for Cleveland to attend the trial of some revefor Cleveland to attend the trial of some revenue asses in which he is one of the imphouse, on known are Fullerton, has night. Two children of the missing man portant witnesses, two of the never-failmanswered the reportorial summons, and stated answered the reportorial summons, and stated that Mr. Beeker had gone hunting Friday, and that Mr. Beeker had gone hunting Friday, and these lately perturbed regions. The corridors these lately perturbed regions. The corridors these lately perturbed regions. The corridors the summons are lately perturbed regions. The summons are lately perturbed regions. The summons are lately perturbed regions. Th

was the reported escape of a Gauger and a Storekeeper who have not been indicted, and whose testimony was depended upon to corroborate that of the squealers, as detailed elsewhers.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT-ROOM the condition of the case of even the least importance was the trial of John Rivers, indicted for making and passing counterfeit nickels. The particulars of the case have been set forth in these columns at length, and the only noteworthy incident connected with the trial yesterday was the atrenuous, but unsuccessful, effort on the part of the Government's winesses. The case will be concluded this morning.

THE TRIBUME of yesterday alluded to the fact that there is something behind the indictment of Ald. Jonas, Philip Goldberg, and A. M. Croshy. The whole business seems to be somewhat involved, not to say mixed. The charge against the three, with others too the Government of certain books and papers. The specification is that the three, with others wouldn't few did expense, loss, behind the conspiration of the widence against the Whisky Ring of that bailivick. The Milwaukes papers say that the plan is really, for se in poetic the condition of the widence against the Whisky Ring of that bailivick. The Milwaukes papers say that the plan batriotism the conspirators were to receive some \$30,000, then and there to be paid by certain of the Whisky Ring. It was further averred that Lewis Rindskopf, who was on the Committee on the conspiracy, leaving the Committee and the conspiracy leaving the Committee and the conspi

ent, corroborsted that statement, and then all looked at hir. Jonns to mark the effect. The effect was wooderful. If he had been mystified by his arrest, he was still more so by the reason assigned for it. He had never seen Supervisor Heddrick, and had never heard of him before. What possible hitch could be had on Mr. Heddrick by indicting Mr. Jonas the latter gentleman falled to recognize, and after so expressing himself he marched indignantly out.

Now, the statement to Mr. Jonas is a peculiar one, and it is now in order for the Miwauke officials to explain. If it was Supervisor Heddrick who set up this most remarkable Guy Fawkes job, then why indict Mesers. Goldberg, Jonas, and Crosby? If those three gentlemen are really guilty, where does Supervisor Heddrick come in? Which is why the statement was made at the opening of this item, that "the whole business seems to be somewhat involved, not to say mixed." One thing is certain, however, and that is, whoever thinks the Supervisor can be inculpated in any way is grievously mistaten.

WHISKI HARRIS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I saw in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning something about cheating in whisky by thick bung-staves. That is nothing new, I did some involuntary coopering for the State at Joliet as long ago as when Casey and Cancer had the Penitentiary, and when they had State at Joliet as long ago as when Casey and Sanger had the Peniteutiary, and when they had a contract for whisky barrels we always made the bung-staves from a half to three quarters of an inch thicker at the bung than the rest of the staves. It was said among the boys that there was stealing in that bung-stave, but I did not know exactly how they gauged barrels, so I suppose they have been stealing this way ten or twelve years two or three gallons in a barrel.

IN GENERAL.

MILWAUKEE. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. to-night with a long expose of the ma Letters have been written to Washington paving the way for such a committee, and there now seems little doubt that it will be constituted Payne, of Cleveland, O., is talked of as Chair

NEW ORLEANS.

issued an order by which the telegraph managers are ordered and commanded to produce before the Grand Jury upon their demand any and all dispatches received at or sent from New Orleans. This order is intended to cover the crooked whicky correspondence between Western distinct and New Orleans.

FIRES.

AT -URBANA, ILL CHANGAION, III. Feb. 7.—Our negatoring city of Urbana was visited by a fire this morning, which burned a lot of old buildings which city of Urbana was visited by a nire this morning, which burned a lot of old buildings which have been an eye-sore to the town for years. The following list includes the names and also the amount of loss, together with the smount of insurance: Z. E. Gill, loss on building \$1,500, no insurance: John Reimund, jeweler, loss on building, \$1,200, insured for \$500 in the Pheen's of Brooklyn, stock insured for \$500 in the Pheen's of Brooklyn, stock insured for \$500, loss small on stock; M. D. Busey, loss on building, \$1,200, no insurance: W. H. Somers, loss on building, \$1,200, no insurance: W. H. Somers, loss on building, \$1,200, no insurance: Abe Kutz, tobacconist, stock insured for \$500 in the Phenix of Harokov, boots and shoes, \$400 in the Phenix of Brooklyn; A. V. Confee, confectioner, \$300 in the Scottish Commercial, loss partial; M. Eppstein, tobacconist, insured for \$300 in the Haders of Chicago; T. B. Sweet, damage to brick building \$100, insured in the Hartford and Phenix of Brooklyn for \$3,600; John Shunk, \$100 on furniture, insured in the Phenix of Hartford. The fire was no doubt set by an incendiary, and large surmises are indulged in as to the individual's identity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Late last night, as I London, Feb. 7.—The Times publish ment, Nos. 82 and 84 Bowery, and in a short time the wall of No. 84 fell on the roof of Nos. 86 and 86½, crushing it in and setting fire to the building, which, with Nos. 82 and 84, were destroyed, and No. 80 was much damaged, causing a lose estimated at \$150,000. The insurance is about 50 per cent. Rhoney's loss is \$45,000, and his insurance \$33,000. The loss on the buildings is \$50,000. The remainder of the loss is distributed among a number of occupants.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—The Commercial's
Massillon, O., special says Peter Rich's browery
at Russell Station, Tuscarora Valley Railroad,
burned last night.
Insurance, \$6,000.

NEAR MIDLAND. MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 7.—Larkin's shingle mills, 5 miles from Midland, burned up yesterday. Loss \$2,500; no insurance.

IN CHICAGO.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire was dis ered in the flooring beneath the furnace in Tobey's packing-house, corner of Eighteenth and Grove streets. The flames were extinguished by the night watchman of the estable without sounding an alarm.

REVIVALS.

FATHER TAYLOR.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dwionr, Ill.. Feb. 7.—Father Taylor, the California street-preacher, who has spent many years in India, Australia, and South Africa, preached here this evening in the Methodist Church. Father Taylor is 6 feet high, has a fine, commanding appearance, a heavy gray beard, and puts us in mind of what an oldentime Evancelist might have been. He delivered beard and puts us in mind of what an oldentime Evangelist might have been. He delivered a most powerful, earnest, clear, and convincing argument upon the importance of justification by faith. The discourse was filled with thrilling anecdotes of his own experience as an evangelist in India and fustralis. He also gave an account of his labors with Moody and Sankey in London. It is no wonder that preaching like that of Father Taylor's has been blessed in all lands by the conversion of thousands. Upon the conclusion of his powerful appeal to sinners to submit and embrace Christ, he gave an account of what he has been doing in India. We hope your people will have the privivilege of hearing this original and eloquent man speak in your city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Not withstanding the bad condition of the streets, fully 9,000 people attended the revival errivices of Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome this evening. Sankey asing "Hold the Fort," and other hymns, the choir of 100 trained voices and the andience joining in the chorus. Moody presched from the tast, "God bath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the strong," He fervently exhorted all to pray for the spirit of dot to quicken them for the good work. He announced a noon prayer-meeting for every dy. After another hymn, the benediction—was pronounced.

In the smaller hall the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. Jr., addressed a large audiences.

FINANCIAL.

NASEVILLE, Feb. 7.—W. T. Berry & Co., booksellers, made an assignment to-day.

Special Dispatch in The Chicago Tribune.

Durbuguz, In., Feb. 7.—Belden, of Parkersburg, has failed and closed up his elevator. A number of farmers in that vicinity lost heavily, —one man 800 bushels and another 1,700 bushels of wheat. The excitement ever the event is intended. The most important portion of the speech will allow of the Malay war. Burman will also the supplementation of the speech will refer to the supplementation of the speech will refer to the supplementation of the speech will also the supplementation of the speech will ime Evangelist might have been. He delive

NUMBER 166.

FOREIGN.

Roumania Refuses to Pay Further Tribute to Turkey,

Means Resorted to by the Spanish Government in Carrying Elections.

A Persuasive Policy that Puts to the Blush That Practiced in Louisiana.

Cardinal Manning Denies all Particlation in the Ritualistic Move.

The Mark Lane Express' Review of the Breadstuffs Market.

Matters to Be Treated of in the Queen's

Forthcoming Speech. TURKEY.

WANTS OF MONTENEGRO. Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—Negotiations be-tween Turkey and Montenegro for the cession of territory to the latter are officially denied, but it is stated that it is necessary for Montenegro to find increased pasture lands, and Turkey offers a prospect for satisfying this requirement at an opportune moment, but the settlement of such special questions now would complicate the

BERLIN, Feb. 7.-The Sublime Porte's circulat cision, not only the negotiation with Austri Russia, and Germany, but also the support (the scheme by other guaranteeing powers.

the scheme by other guaranteeing powers.

BOUMANIA WILL PAI NO FURTHER TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Kele Nepe, a journal of Pesth, publishes the following: "The Sublime Ports, on account of its financial difficulties, recently requested Roumania to pay her customary tripute in advance. The Roumanian Government has sent's note in reply declaring that the treaties stipulate that the tribute is payable only in return for the obligation assumed by Turkey to defand Roumania from foreign invasion. The Ports, however, has shown itself incapable of quelling a local insurrection. The Roumanian Government is convinced it can no longer rely on Turkey for protection, therefore the obligation to pay tribute is at an end. Roumania, moreover, complains that the Ports has concentrated troops at Widin, and sent ships up the Danube under the false pretent that the threatening attitude of Servis rendered such measures necessary. Roumania is consequently compelled to take measures to protect her frontiers. The note concludes with the declaration that Roumania as an independent State will resist every attempt to occupy her territory or march foreign troops through it.

TINE HEREMOUNTAIN LEADTES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—5. m.—A special dispatch to the Towns from Catarro says the Herragovensus leaders, Peke and Sociea, have united their bands in the district of Zabal, and are now organizing their forces and preparing for future operations. Sociea will probably be made Commander in Chief.

Typhus fever has broken out among the refunces in Grahovo and Bjelopawlitze. BOUNANIA WILL PAY NO FURTHER TRIBUTE

MADRID. Feb. 7.—It is stated that the Bisenyan and Navarrez Provincial Deputies have told Don Carlos not to expect any further aid from them.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Nazarre and

ter from Seville this morning which contains the following details of the recent elections in Spain for members of the new Corles: "The frauds and intimidation practiced by the Greenment in the conduct of the elections have done more to destroy confidence and promote discord in the Provinces than can possibly be estimated. Not only was wholesale bribery practiced, but voting-papers were forged by thousands. In one town in Andalusis the Liberals presented a protest, whereupon five or air persons were immediately imprisoned. Menof-war were sent to the scaports of knewn Liberal proclivities, and carbineers and armed police in other places hindered the voters. In some districts voting licenses were only given to known partisans of the Ministry."

Anornes Alphonsur victors.

Madrin, Feb. 7.—Official dispatches suncurrettes that Gen. Quesada has driven the Carlists from Abadiano, near Durango, after a sharp cogagoment. Seventy more Carlists have submitted in Navarre.

Navarre.

Lovdon, Feb. 8—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Durango reports that several hundred Carista deserted last week.

Gen, Quesada holds every svenue into Alava and Bacay.

Don Carlos is at Tolosa with a large force of artillery and twenty battalions, facing Gen. Mariones. Bad weather prevents an advance.

Sr. Jaan Dr. Luz, Feb. 7.—Thirteen Carlist batteries under Gen. Caserta and Peruls are concentrated near Echelar and Sanessahen to defend Vers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Viscount of Galway is It is reported that J. & G. Henderson & Co., grain merchants, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities are reported at \$1,500,000, and

London, Feb. 7.—The report of the failure of J. & G. Henderson & Co., of Liverpool, is contradicted.

lastern affairs. The intimation of continued rendship with foreign powers will doubtless ave its usual place, and in these days it would be too much to say such unbroken concord is a patter of course.

It is said the opposition intend to propose aspecific resolution concerning the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, not as an amendment to

It is said the opposition intend to propose a specific resolution concerning the nurchase of the Suez Canal shares, not as an amendment to the address, but in a separate form, and a powerful oratorical onelanght is expected to be made on the Government for that transaction. The Government will also be severely consured by opposition speakers for the fugitive slave circular of admirally.

The Daily Telegraph any Gladistone will not participate in the debate on the address.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

A NEWSTAPER CORRESPONDENT BARISHED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Times Berlin special mays that Dr. Levyshon, the eminent Prussian journalist and Vienna correspondent of several German newspapers, notwithstanding the intercession of the German Ambassador, and despite Dr. Levyshon's well-known moderation, has been expelled from Austria, charged with disconnection intelligence autosymphic to the realing. been expelled from Austria, charged with disseminating intelligence unfavorable to the realm.

In a letter to Prince Austrappers, the Austrian
Prime Minister, the Doctor charges the Premier
with ordering his expulsion merely to prove his
indifference to the opinion of those paraons at
Berlin who have been endeavoring to keep
Prince Austrapper in office, the reference being
to an article in the remi-official Provincial Correspondez (already sent by cable), in which approhensions are stated to be felt of serious estrangement between Germany and Austria.

THE CABINET.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—A journal contradicts the
rumors of a change of the Cialcithan Ministry,
and states that Count Tears was not recently
received by the Emperor, as has been asserted.

CERMANY. PUSITING PRUSSIA'S PET WAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Post's Berlin specia by the Prussian Cabinet have decided to push the transfer of the Prussian State railways to the Empire, and it is hoped the arrangement will be rattified before the close of the present secsion of the Reichstag.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON. Feb. 8-6 a. m. -A special from Berthe report that Germany has declined make any representations to Spain in regard Cuba is incorrect. The German Government has not answered the communica-tion of the United States, which did not require or invite an answer, but there is every reason to believe that Gormany is not unwilling to impress upon Spain the justice of the Ameri-can complaints, and advisability of making some

London, Feb. 8-7 a. m.-A dispatch from Rome to the News save the inaugural meeting of the British Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at the American Church on the Via Condotti. English, Scotch, and American Prot-

stante were present.

EFFUSED CREASETAN BURIAL.

Chnen, an old friend of Garibalds, recently ited in Florence without receiving extreme uncom. The clergy have consequently refused the mains Charatan burial. Garibaldi writes to a

HONDON, FO. S.—7:30 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Brussels, says the Common Council of Antwerp has decided to invite Mr. Mothey the historical fate in honor of the particle of the supplies to a great historical fate in honor of the particle of the supplies the century.

FABLES.

one or a meetre Oak with his trunk, but the ree closed upon that member, detaining it and anaing the hapless Elephani intense pain. He hook the Forest with his trumpeting and all the seate gathered around him. "Ah ha, my risad," said a pert Chimpanses, "you have got your truck checked, I see." "My children, said tamperse Camel to her young, "his this awfut xample teach you to shun the bole." "Doss it much?" said a compassionais (Sru; "Ah, it; it does; it must; I have been a mother elf." And, while they were sympathizing him, the unfortunate Elephaut expired in

A Christian Knight was playing at draw-poker with the Dey of Algiers for a monarch's ransom. The fearless Christian observed that the Grand Vizier was looking over his shoulder and televizier was looking over his shoulder and telegraphing the quality of his hand to the Despot;
but, repressing his indignation at the discovery
of this perildy, he dealt his antagonist four
kings and a Jack, and himself three Aces and two
small Hearts, having previously taken the precaution of placing the fourth Ace upon his knee.
The Moslem Rhler drew one card and the Christian warrior two, taking an early opportunity of
replacing que of them with the card on his knee.
The betting was long and arduous; but, finally,
the Christian, not desiring to prolong the agony
of his brave opponent, called him. What, then,
was his surprise when the Dey brought forth
four Kings and an Ace,—the Ace that he had so
prudently placed on his own knee; while his
own hand consisted of three Aces, a Queen, and
the Seven of Diswonds. With the remark that
he would not play in a game where cheating was
gaing on, the disgusted Christian returned to
his English Mission, and salted another Silver
Moral,—Hensetty is the best redieve and re-

An Editor was seated in a lotty Tower, writing an article on "Sweet William," when a Giraffa, who was passing along the atreet, noted in his head at the window and ravenously swallowed the copy, with every manifestation of delight. The terrified Editor fiel precupitately to the Beer Salgon in the Basement, and, after quaffing a mug of Ale, discovered that he had left his Pocket-pook up-size, and did not know the Barkseper who had served him.

Moral—Thus we see the folly of going to Extrance.

The Hare once challenged the Tortoise to a The Hare once challenged the Tortoise to a role of speed. The Hare frished about merrity, paying histic attention to his rival, or jeering him for his elevance. The Tortoise, however, pledded along steadily, and had well nigh reached the goal, when the Hare observed his progress. Away darked the Hare like lightning, and won the race.

WALES.

The Prince's Junketings in British India.

His Reception at Delhi--- A Five-Mile Line of Troops.

Address of the Municipality --- A Military Levee---Ball in the Dewan Khass.

Mimic Battle, which, though Not Very Exciting, Was No Doubt Very Scientific.

Disputes to London Times.

DELHI, Jap. 16.—There was a good deal of DELMI, Jan. 16.—There was a good deal or surprise and confused crying for servants when, on the morning of Jan. 11, it was announced that Delhi was in sight. "We shall be there in ten minutes." Delhi gained in one night's unconscious travel from Cawnpore! There, indeed, rose the fair frontage of Sel-linghur and the minutes more the train was grossing the Jamma on the double train was crossing the Jamus on the double bridge, which seems worthy of comparison with that at Cawnpore over the Ganges. The entry of the Prince into Delhi was worthy of the Imperial occasion, but it may be that it partook rather too much of the character of a purely military ceremony, the entry of a conqueror. There was no music, indeed, to enliven the march, and so it could not be said there were strains of triumph. But there was nothing inside the limes of soldiery,

EXTENDING FOR FIVE MILES, but uniforms, swords, lace, plumes, bayonets, lances. Outside set the multitude on platforms: second of authorities; Lord Napier, his band gesting in a bandage; the staff of the army, glittering in gold lace, orders, and medals, and strange uniforms. There was a guard of honor outside and an escort. All was pomp and cirdescribe by electricity. When the Prince, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, had mounted, his staff formed four abreast on horseback from left to right, three deep in front; then Sir H. Davis: on the left of the Prince, and Lord Napier of Magdala on his right. Behind came Maj. Bradford, Lord Suffield, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord A. Paget, on horseback abreast, and the rest of the suite in Royal carriages. As the Prince arrived a battery of the Nineteenth Brigade fixed a salute. From the railway station to Lothian road the Eleventh Bengal Lancers, Seventh Bengal Cavalry, Friteenth Hussars, and Friteenth Bengal Cavalry three that the stationed, Inning the road. The esplanade was lined by a battery of the C Brigade, C Battery, Nineteenth, A Battery Eighth, B Battery Eighth Brigade, and Sixth Bengal Cavalry. In front of the exquisite Jumma Musjid were the Fifth Regiment and the Twenty-eighth Punjabees. As the Prince came in sight of the grand flight of steps leading to the grand gateway, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one scoord.

THE EFFECT WAS WONDERFUL.

grand flight of steps leading to the grand gave-way, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one scoord.

THE EFFECT WAS WONDERFUL.

like the bursting forth of innumerable flowers, for there were many hundreds of native gentiemen and European ladies waving parasols and kerchiefs, and the many-colored dresses and turbans were all revealed at once. The Chandni Chank, or main street, was liced by the Thirty-first Punjabees, Sixty-second Regiment. Fifth and Twentieth Punjabees, Sixty-second Regiment. Fifth and Twentieth Punjabees, Sixth, Eighth, and Eighty-fifth Foot, Thirty-second Punjabees, Twelfth Foot, Fifteenth Sikhs, and Forth-fifth Sikhs (Rattray's), and then came outside the Eleventh Hussars, Sixth Bengal Cavalry, Central ludia Horse, Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first Foot, Eighth Native Infantry, and then three battories. On the ridge itself were no less than six green regiments, including the First Punjabees, the Sixtisth Raise, and the Second Ghoorkas, opposite the Hindoor Rao's house, which they held during the siege, and where the Prince stopped and expressed his pleasure at seeing them. The Third Ghoorkas and Fourth Ghoorkas came next; afterwards some Sappers and Miners, a Mountain Battery, Thirty-third and Eleventh Native Infantry, and the Seventy-third Regiment. From the ridge to the camp the road was lined by the Twenty-eighth Punjab Cavalry, Teuth Bengal Lancers, Fourth Bengal Cavalry, The Understand of honor at the railway consisted of 100 of the Rifle Brigade and 100 of Rattray's Sikhs. At the Prince's camp, the guard cousisted of a battery of the A Brigade, a squadrou of the Tenth Hussars, and one troop of the Fourth Bengal Cavalry. The Chandri Chank was crowded from basement to roof, and was gavly decorated. On the top

The Chandra Chank was growded from oascenant to roof, and was gavly decorated. On the top of the ridge the Prince turned to look at the city, and passed slowly by the monument on the aummit.

On arriving at the camp, which is similar to that of Sir John Strachey at Benares, the Royal standard was hoisted. The Royal tent was very fine, with a grand saloon; a Durbat tent of the Viceroy, a dining-room and suites being adjacent. Lord Napier took leave of the Prince, who expressed his great satisfaction at the arrangements, and after a time part of the result of the result in the result of the result in the result i

lisidae.

Lord Napier and many Generals and officers of rank dued with his Royal Highness. Covers were laid for 89. And then came the ball in the Fort. All the world has heard of The Dewan Rhass, wherein stood the "Peacock Throne." If there is a Paradise on earth it is this; but Paradise cannot be aftogether realized in a pavilion filled with women in ball dresses, men in uniforms and evening dress, military bands playing Offenbach and Strauss music, and, above all, with a ceiling partiy painted of a distressing color. Nevertheless, the scene presented by the halls of marble, indeed of dazzing whiteness, inland with exquisite mosaics, was very charming when the dancing was at its height, and the dancers were seen whirling under

the bright lights, under the arched spaces, between rows of snowy marble columns. This Hall of Audience is historical; indeed, it was here that Nadir Shah not a century and a half ago exchanged courtesies and turbans with the vanquished Mahommed Shah, who by accident happened to have in his headdress nothing less than the Kobinoor. Here, twenty years later, the Mahrattas earried fire, sword, and rapine; melting down the exquisite flagree cashing. From a window of the apartment of the grand hall, fitted up as a retring-room for the Prince, the last of the Kings of Delhi, Beheander Sail, beheld the Meerut mutineers pouring into the city proclaiming him Emperor of Hindostau.

Supper was laid in the zenans of the Palace, where the two score English women and children who were taken out and butchered under the trees in the courtyard outside were held in captivity. The next day was set apart for an excursion to

cursion to

THE WONDBOUS ROOTAS MINAR,
on the way to which the Prince visited the beautiful tomb of Safdar Jung, and on his return he
stopped at Houmayoun's tomb, where the Delhi
Princes surrendered to Gen. Houson and met
their deaths. The Prince mounted to the summit of the Kootab, and was struck by the view
of ruins of cicies, forts, tombs, and mosques,
for many miles and over the plains outside
Delhi. The Prince dined with the Rifle Brigade
on his return. On the 13th a force, under Maj.-Gen. Har-

Delhi. The Prince dined with the Rifle Brigade on his return.

On the 13th a force, under Maj.-Gen. Hardinge, consisting of 36 guns, in two brigades, under Gen. Michelt; seven regiments of cavalr under Gen. Michelt; seven regiments of cavalr under Gen. Matson, divided into two brigades under Cols. Hankin and Kennedy; thirteen battahlons of infantry, engineers and pontoon train, was in position about 21 miles north of Delhi, with its left on the Jumpa and its right on Juteree, near the old Imperial road. It was supposed to be advancing from the Punjab with which it was obliged to keep its communications open by Rurnaul, to seize on the ridge, and to hold it until the army in support could come up. But its operations were to be confined to the north of the Koptuk road and a portion of the walks of Delhi. To MERT THE ATTACK,

a force, under Sir Charles Reid, of thirty-seven guns, one mountain and one heavy battery, two brigades of cavalry of three regiments each, under Gens, Miller and Annesley, and eleven battalions of infantry, with four companies of sappers, moved out the same day, occupying a line north of the ridge from Borares to Port Rhord. The country is a level plain to within 3 miles of Delhi, when the ridge, extending for some 3 miles in the northeast direction, rises as an outlying bastion and hides the city from view. In the arca of the intended operations three roads run southward, converging on Delhi: and nearly parallel with the westernmost, or old Imperial road, runs the Royal Canal, from which a branch atrikes out 12 miles from Delhi, running in an easterly direction across the Imperial road, the road to Kurnaul, and the easternmost or Baghpai road and, falling into a branch of the Jumna about 8 miles from Delhi, running in an easterly direction across the Imperial road, the road to Kurnaul, and the easternmost or Baghpai road and, falling into a branch of the Jumna about 8 miles from Delhi, running in an easterly direction seroes the Imperial road, the road to hickly that the horizon seems a con

pretty nearly an equal torce, would note positions south of the Branch Canal, and resist the
advance of the enemy, and especially was it
hoped that ground on the right, so favorable to
cavalry, would afford occasion for some interesting maneuvres. Gen. Hardinge's men had long
marches to make to reach their ground, and, as
the attacking force, they had to do much more
work than the defenders. Operations were not
to begin till 10 a. m. on the 14th.

The headquarters bell had searcely struck
when distant guns were heard, but the reports
ceased, and the firing was rightly supposed to
be an affair of outposts. Expecting to see a collision between Gen. Hardinge and Sir C. Reid
some 10 or 12 miles north of Delth, the Prince
and suite drove in the afternoon to Ullepore,
where horses were in waiting, and rode towards
the firing, across the country; but it was pretty
evident that Sir C. Reid did not intend to fight
in the open, and he scarcely made a show of defending the approaches north of the cross-cut
canal.

by Gen. Hardinge making a ciever dash at a bridge over the cross-out on the Kurnsul road. Mounting eighty infantry on gun-carriages, he moved down on it as fast as he could go along 8 miles of road, halted his guns, advanced his infantry, and opened fire on two guns, eovered by a regiment of cavalry, which Sir C. Reid had sent to seize the bridge, but who had neither crossed nor destroyed it. He may be doubted whether a regiment of cavalry might not have crossed the canal, taken the undefended guns, and made short work of 80 riflemen thus isolated, but Reid's outpost fell back, and Hardings seized the bridge, and a ponison bridge was soon laid nearly alongside it, to make the

was soon laid nearly alongside it, to make the most of the Kurnaul road, the bridges on the old Imperial road, on the right of it, being bad and the country under water. It was pretty to watch the spectacle of an Indian march; long flies of camels laden with tents, elephants towering above, a confused mass of horses, even camp followers, moving in the rear of Hardinge's advance very much as on actual empaigning; but there was no firsting. Reid was determined to stick to the ridge whereon he gained well-deserved honor, so he fell back on a tremendous line, intrended himself here and there, called in his outposts, and let all the villages in front of Hardinge to be occupied without any struggle. It was not very exciting, though

exciting, though
IT WAS NO DOUBT VERY SCIENTIFIC,
but surely Gen. Reid might have obliged the
world with a cavalry fight. However, he did
not, and from the time of the arrival of the

it was no doubt very schemiff.

but surely den. Reid might have obliged the world with a cavalry fight. However, he did not, and from the time of the arrival of the Prince and suite on the ground excreely a shot was fired, and the operations terminated for to-day, by order, at 3a m.

Yesterday all were up and stirring early, to be on the ground as soon as the operations began, at 10 o'clock, and soon as the operations began, at 10 o'clock, and soon as the operations began, at 10 o'clock, and soon after that hour the Prince's suite were galloping over the plain toward the Jumps to see a cavalry-fight, for Gen. Watson had obtained leave from Gen. Hardings to take all his six regiments and two troops to his left and engage Miller's Horse. There was a pretty but dasty charge executed by two regiments, but it did not occur until His Royal Highness had ridden away to the eastward, astracted by heavy firing, caused by Hardings's advance and successful occupation of the villages in front. There were certain 40-pounders of Reid's posted on the far flank of Watson's Horse, as they advanced in column, and they were also exposed to the fire of the field-oatteries, and the umpires adjudged that he had lost heavily, and put some of his squadrons out of action. Great disappointment was experienced by the cavalry officers, who were stopped in full career by the imperious umpires with a possitive assurance that certain puffs of smoke in the remote distance had put man and horse to remove the infantry, considered he might still effect his object and establish himself on the ridge. Hardings advance continued till he reached the angle of two roads of Delhi and the junction with the canal in front of the ridge. Hardings as with the must renounce his project of massing his force on the right and carrying the Subjec himmer in motion, he would have have stacked Hardings. Charles a far a doubt have a sevention of firing along hereat were the plain towards the villages, eccasionally destroying wagons of erratic disposition, and evincing

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—Both Houses of the Legislature met this evening with a pretty full attendance. In the Assembly numerous petitions were presented on a variety of subjects. For and against the repeal of the Potter law for and against legalizing changes in the West Wisconsin Railroad line; for a reduction of the

communications were received from the Rail-road Commissioners and the Secretary of State in response to resolutions of inquiry. Resolutions were offered setting forth that the

Resolutions were offered setting forth that the principle that the State can regulate railroads had been substained by all the tribunals to which it had been substained by all the tribunals to which it had been substained by all the tribunals to which it had been substained would be endangered by any material modification of the Potter law.

The resolution for a final adjournment on the 24th was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Among the bills introduced were: To prevent and punish charivaris; to prevent extending the time for collecting taxes beyond March 25; to permit the publication of legal notices in other than English newspapers.

Several Senate memorials to Congress and unimportant bills passed.

In the Senate resolutions were offered asking the Secretary of State to furnish the affidavit of the officers of the West Wisconsin Bailroad as to its cost from Elroy to the Minnesota State line; inquiring whether the expences of the State University and its farm cannot be reduced. Among the bills was one to provide for the safe-keeping of public moneys, making it embezzlement to loan or the them by officers, and for the investment of trust funds in Government bonds.

for the investment of the state of the state of the state Agricultural Society, \$15,000 to the State Agricultural Society, \$15,000 to the fudustrial School for Boys for a boot-and-shoe shop; authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River in Buffalo County. pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River in Buffalo County. Several local Assembly bills were also concur-red in.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SCHEME.
ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—A joint resolution passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 59 to 19 instructing the Louisiana Rep-resentatives in Congress to use all their influ-ence to have substituted the New Orleans Pacific ence to have substituted the New Orleans Pacine Railway as the proper road to receive national aid as a connecting link with the Texas Pacific in place of the New Orleans. Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Read, as pamed in Sonator West's bill, better known as the Backbone Boad. The resolution also provides for the forfeiture of the charter of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad.

SPORTING NEWS,

BASE-BALL.

But very few changes in the rules have been proposed this season, the principal one being that of equalizing the penalty inflicted on the bateman and pitcher, the former for not striking at fair balls, and the latter for not sending in balls within reach of the bat. The amended rule at fair balls, and the latter for not sending in balls within reach of the bat. The amended rule requires a ball to be called on every second unfair ball delivered, instead of every third, as last season; while it allows the bateman to let one fair ball pass him instead of his being obliged to strike at every fair ball delivered. This cannot be said to be a change in the rule, but only a modification of the penalty for unfair play. The only real change in the play is that connected with the running of bases on foul balls. It is warmly advocated by good judges of the game among the professional fraternity that the time has come to do away with two old features of play in base-running, and these are, first, the putting out of a base-runner obliged to return to his base on a foul ball, and the making of foul fly catches exceptions in the case of leaving a base after a catch has been made. The amended rule governing the play in regard to catching a foul fly ball is as follows:

No base shall be run or run scored when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held when the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder. But after the ball has been so caught or held by the scier. But after the ball has been a caught or media held when the ball has been as caught or held the base-runner shall be privileged to attempt to make a beas or score a run. He shall not, however, be entitled to any base touched after the ball has been hit and before the eatch is made.

The amanded rule 30 licable to returning to

base touched after the ball has been hit and before the each is made.

The amended rule applicable to returning to bases on foul balls is a fallows:

Any player running bases on foul balls shall be obliged to return to the base he cocupied when the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another base or score a run; but said player shall not be liable to be put out in so returning. In the case of a foul ball caught before touching the ground, the base-runner returning to touch the base must remain on it until the ball is held by the pitcher.

FOOT-BALL.

The Chicago Foot-Ball Club held a regular meeting at the Tremont House last evening, Mr. W. B. Curtis presiding over a good attendance. Routine business was transacted. It was announced that a match with the Twenty-third Street Club had been arranged for Saturday, to be played at the urual place—the White Stocking ball-grounds. A game is being arranged for Washington's Birthday, which it is expected will be a fine and closely-contested match.

SKATING. A long-distance skating match for the cham-pionship of America and a purse to be made up by the parties entering the contest, which is open et distance to be winner of the championship and the purse. As Mr. William B. Curtis has consented to act as referee, the public may look for a bona fide race and fair play. Entries will be received at 18 South Clark etreet by Mr. Cur-tis. The following parties are expected to enter for the race: Messrs. Pratt, Millard, Blanchard, Eonis, and Foley. Eonis, and Poley.

CASUALTIES,

JONESVILLE, Mich., Feb. 7.—The eldest son of the Rev. E. W. Childe, Charlie, aged 10 years was drowned in the mill-race this morning.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Frank Gilman, engine in charge of a stationary engine at the Illinois Central Railroad depot, has been missing since 3 o'clock this p. m. He was last seen catching drift wood from a wharf boat. His coat was found hanging to-night near where he was at work. His friends think he is drowned.

VINETA, I. T., Feb. 7.—Protests from all parts of the Territory are forwarded daily against the confirmation of Ross as Indian Agent for the confirmation of Ross as Indian Agent for the civilized Indians. The action of the delegates now in Washington in recommending his appointment is severely criticised by their constituents at home. It is thought that prejudice against the contemplated change of Government induenced them in making the recommendation. This confirmation would be regarded as a calamity and disastrons to the peace of the Territory, prevailing everywhere since Ross' defeat as Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

THE INDIANS.

ONAMA, Feb. 7.—Red Cloud and several hundred warriors have gone north. He is reported to have said that he would die on the war-path rather than stay on the reservation and starve. Sitting Bull will co-operate with him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Jere Black, it is said, wrote the letter read by Gen. Hancock at the Babcock Court of Inquiry in Chicago.

House by the Bloomington Mannarchor. Guess were present from all parts of Central Illinois.

A motion was made yesterday by Gen. McMulta, at Bloomington, to quash the indictment against one Anderson, accused of selling layor without a license, thus becoming culpable under the act approved March, 1874. The point in the motion is that the Temperance law referred to is void, not having been passed in a constitutional matrice. The motion is to be argued soon, and will bring up wideapread interest, as nearly every court in Illinois is burdened with many similar suits. AMUSEMENTS.

masquarade ball gives at Schroeder's Opera-House by the Bloomington Massnerchor, Guess were present from all parts of Central Illinois.

MYNCKEN'S THEATRE.

The Hon. Bardscell Slote—the principal character in Mr. Florence's new play, "The Mighty Dollar"—is of the same general type as Mr. Raymond's Col. Sellers. Both represent a class of statesmen peculiar to a rude and disorganized state of society. They are in part the product of that mysterious process which is called "developing the resources of the country," and in part the results of the extravagence and corruption following upon the War country," and in part the results of the extravagance and corruption following upon the War
and cheep money. "The Mighty Dollar"
of the Hon. Bardwell Slote, it should
be remembered, is the greenback at
about 33 cents on the dollar. The
case with which the Government made money
in the flush times was a direct incentive to the

prodigal use of it which the Slotes of the day uthorized. As that period passes away, many

prodigal use of it which the Slotes of the day authorized. As that period passes away, many of the Slotes will retire to private life. All of them will not. While there remain in the country uncultivated communities and sparsely-actited States, the Slotes will always have a foothold in Congress; but, in proportion as honest money and principles of economy supersede a depreciated surrency and a debamebed public sense, the dishonest politicians will lose their influence. We change for the better began years ago. It has now so far advanced that honest citizens can enjoy such a personation as that which Mr. Florence offered last night at McVicker's Theatre. The satire does not sting too painfully.

The resemblance between Slote and Sellers, which has been noticed, is not borne out in details. In scientific terms, the characters are of the same species, but not of the same 'arriety. Sellers is a fascinating rascal. He has good qualities. He half believes in himself. He has a tender heart, and unbounded generosity. Slote, on the other hand, is a bandy, repulsive sinner. Not a single ray divine illuminates the darkness of his mind. He is ignorant, dishonorable, untruthful,—a cheat, a counterfeit; an associate and leader of thieves, a drunkard, a gambler, and a bawd. The one trait he has which recommends him to the sympathies of an audience is his shrewdness. He possesses a certain low cunning, and a faculty for mispronouncing and misunderstanding words which rander him unconsciously for mispronouncing and misunderstanding words which render him unconsciously for mispronouncing and misunderstanding words which render him unconsciously formy. The audience laughs at him, not with him. Mr. Slote is a master of the slang of the period, and his accomplishments in this direction endear him to many. He is also, it must be admitted, in consequence of his vulgarity, a very laughable creation. There probably has not been a performance in McVicker's Theatre this winter which provided servences.

formance in McVicker's Theatre this winter which provoked so much laughter as that of last night.

"The Mighty Dollar" possesses intrinsic merit as a play. Outside of the Hon. Europeal characters are finely drawn, and much ingenuity is shown in the arrangement of interesting situations. There is not, perhaps, much originality in the play anywhere, but there is a good deal in it that is bright and sparkling. There is unquestionably an abundance of fun in it. The puns and the slang are often good; the plot is comfortably intricate and harmonizing; and the happy ending reconciles everybody to the sufferings of the evening. The story is, in brief, as follows: Roland Vance, a promising young journalist, had two loves. One of them merried one. She subsequently discovered his passion for the married woman, which had not advanced beyond remedy. She discarded, but still loved him. She implored the assistance of the married woman, and finally succeeded in bringing back her lover. Mesnwhite the usual complications arise between the husband of the married woman and the lover. A young ecoundrel named Lematire obtained possession of the secret, and held it as a power over the head of the married woman. He did not gain anything, by his threate, but inflicted a good deal of anxiety and suffering on the woman. In the end the misunderstandings are cleared up; husband the misunderstandings are cleared up; husband married woman. He did not gain anything by his threats, but inflicted a good deal of anxiety and suffering on the woman. In the end the misunderstandings are cleared up: husband and wife are reconciled; the young journalist and his affianced came to an understanding: and

Any player running bases on foul balls shall be obliged to return to the base he cocupied when the ball was struck, and recouch such base before attempting to make another base or score a run; but said player shall not be liable to be put out in so returning. In the case of a foul ball caught before touching the ground, the base-runner returning to touch the base must remain on it until the ball is held by the pitcher.

There is no questioning the fact that so put a base-runner out, who has made his first base by a good hit, because the baseman following him because we have chosen to keep one of the best things for the last. It is an exceedingly elever personation, and a piece of characterization which reflects no little credit upon the author of the play. Mrs. Gen. Guifory is an abridged edition of the American woman abroad. She has been in Europe and acquired a smattering of French, but she doesn't speak it. In all her traveling, to use the words of Mr. Emersop, she has merely carried ruins to ruins. The conversations between her and the Hon. Bardwell Slote—who, it will be understood, is a male Mrs. Partington—are extremely amusing. She differs from the Hon. Bardwell in having a good heart, and being to some extent a creature of generous impulses and good morals. The arrangement of a marriage between her and Slote is a mistake in taste. It is almost in the nature of an anti-climax. Slote is a low-bred rascal, and any spectator of average moral training could see him go to prison without a pang. The play is handsomely put on the stage, and very creditably acted. Mr. Seymour, as the basbful lover, and Miss Moore, as the forward loved-one, have a scene together which they carry off well. All the other persons in the cast are respectable in their parts. The audience last night was quite large, and seemed to be thoroughly entertained. We can recommend the play as one which every theatre-goer should see.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

In spite of strong counter-attractions, Manager Haverly's fine aggregation of minstrel talger Haverly's fine aggregation of minstrel talent began the week with a house entirely filled with the customary fine-looking audience. The bill presented was in all respects up to the high standard of variety and excellence which has made Hooley's a great popular resort. The first part is new in all except the "Centennial" insla, which is one of the best ever given, and will bear another week. Schoolcraft and Emerson remain in charge of the ends. For the second part there is a stump oration by Frank Bell; a banjo solo by Coes; "A Little More Cider" by Kemble, Cotton, and Oberist; Emerson's neat song-and-dance specialties; a funny sketch by Schoolcraft, Coes, and Oberist; Rooney in his Irish character comicalities; and for a concluding farse "My Brother Bob," with Kemble, Schoolcraft, Robinson, Coes, Murphy, Oberist, etc.

Coes, Murphy, Oberist, etc.

OLD PROYECTIONIST FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Grand Pactific Hotel., Chicago, Feb. 7.—
You are fighting a good battle for Free Labor and Free Trade. I have read many of your articles with interest and profit, and I desire warmly to thank you for introducing me once more to a few old friends. I met them in England more than thirty years ago; and I have thought, until you revived them, that they were all dead. I never dreamt they had emigrated to the United States. I well remember that old showhoy, the "Pauper-Fed Laborer." When I was a member of the Anti-Corn-Law-League,—contending, with Cobilen and Bright, for the abolition of the Corn laws.—he used to be paraded at Protectionist meetings, with his thin face and pinched belly; and we were told that he lived on the Continent, and was a Frenchman, a German, a Ruesian, or something of that kind! We were asked whether we wished to bring the "stalwart English laborer," who fed upon beef, pork, home-made bread, suct-dumplings, and ale, to a state of Continental pauper-like starvation! We repealed the Corn laws, and heard no more of our foreign friend. It is pleasing to find him here, alive and kicking.

Gen. Hancock at the Babcock Court of Inquiry in Chicago.

The Jewish people of Bloomington dedicated a countery Saturday, and on yestenlay buried in it the first Jewish person ever interred in Bloomington.

There have been, so far, ever 500 cases of scarlet fever at Dubuque, Ia. The schools are thinly attended on account of it. Mady families mourn the loss of their little ones.

Last night nearly 500 invited guests enjoyed a long ago, " No," he went on fo say, "I assure you he is alive, with one

foos in Penusylvania, and the other in the East. He assures us we are too rich in preductive power; we have too much machinery; our raives and axes are too sharp; our people have too much inventive power; we make too many cottons and woolens. Over-Production is killing us!" I told him to try More Consumption. "We cannot," said he; "we are increasing as fast as we can, but we do not have such large families as you do in England." "Why not find an outlet for Mr. Over-Production in the great world outside the United States?" "That will not do," he answered. "We mean to show the used-up Old World how to make a dog fat by feeding it upon its own tall?"

I am also tickled to shake hands once more with my old friend, "Foreign Gold." He was often called "American Gold" in England. I see you call him "Britash Gold." He is a fellow of many aliases. We were told that the greedy pig-feeders, grain-growars, and obsess takers of America had made a purse to bribe English manufacturens and Anti-Coro-Law agitators to destroy English agriculture for the benefit of the selfish and rapacious Yankees! But, bless you! this American Gold was moonshine! We never saw one of your newly-invented shinplasters, or promises not to pay,—to say nothing of a genuine Fankee dollar!

I have no unkind feeling against these dear old friends, though it does surptise me to find them flourishing so heartily in the United States. "in the first Centennial year of the Republic." I suppose they did not settle in China, as her old wall is shaking!

I hope England may be forgiven for esting such large quantities of American food and surface merce flourish; wages have riven; the people dress better; the working classes have millions invested in Co-operative Societies, Freshold Land and Building Associations, Benefit Clubs, and Savings Beaker; and "the chawd-up Old Country" is as full of vigor and courage as a young giant. Most respectfully your.

Hand Vincent.

SUICIDE.

What Married Life May Orive a Man

Special Disputch to The Chicago T EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 7.-A shocking EAST SAGINAW, Slich., Feb. 7.—A shocking suicide was committed I mile the other side of Henderson's Crossing, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, to-day. Nathan U. Cum-mings, aged 45, ran out from behind a woodpile, and threw himself on the track in front of a passenger train approaching at full speed. Before the train could be checked it had passed over him, crushing him into a shapeless mass. Domestic trouble was the cause.

POLYGAMY.

Correct Sentiment in Elegant Linguistic Garb. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 7.—Chief-Justice White, in charging the Jury to-day concerning

Polygamy, said:

We had better look it aquarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some, and govern ourselves by right, reason, and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this Tarritory Mornouism may survive it, and, relieved from it, would stand unshacked and free as every other creec remode of religious worship, shielded and protected to the Constitution of our common equatory but.

CRIME.

CALLED THE MAN A LIAR.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—The Academche's Brownsville
(Tex.) special says Samuel Boyd, Deputy United
States Marshal, was shot and killed on Saturday the Democrat, in a quarrel which grew out of a political discussion which commenced in jest, Boyd accusing Clark of baving been a Ku-Klux Boyd accusing Clark of having been a Ku-Klux leader, and Clark retorting by saying Boyd had been a Loyal League leader, to which Boyd responded, "You're and addition" which Clark asked him to re'ract, but ins'edd Boyd path his hand bebind him as if to draw a pistol, and advanced on Clark, who draw a pistol, and advanced on Clark, who draw a pistol and fired three shots, one taking effect in the right arm, another in the anouncer, and the third near the heart. Boyd fell and expired in a few moments. Clark was arrested and held in \$8,000 bonds to answer. Both men have families, and were previously on good tarms.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Disrestch to The Chasses Pribune.

Sprandwheld, Ill., Feb. 7.—The trial of Mrs.

Driggs the venerable Stadfeldts, and their son
Charley, on a charge of conspiracy with
Nelson Driggs in making and passing counterfeit money, was continued in the Federal District Court to-day. The balance of the
evidence was heard, and arguments made by
Assistant District Attorney Roe for the Government, and by the Hon. A. L. Krapp and James
C. Robinson for the defense. District Attorney
Van Dorston closes for the Government to-morrow morning.

KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Special Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Feb. 7.—The citizens of HILLSDAIR, Mich., Feb. 7.—The citizens of Ransom, in this county, are greatly excited over a cold-blooded murder committed there yesterday. Jacob Stevick went to the recidence of Horace A. Burnett, whom he found shaving a young man named Beard. Without a moment's warning Stevick drew a revolver and shot Burnett in the bead. The latter immediately expired. Stevick ran away, but subsequently surrendered to the authorities, and is now in jail.

PITTERURG, PA., Feb. 7.—The trial of Joseph Plemm for the murder of his betrothed, Miss Amelia Polling, ou the 13th of last month, was opened this morning and the case given to the jury at 7 o'clock this evening. At twenty minutes after 8 they returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ASSASSINS ARRESTED.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—The Globe-Democrat's Springfield Mo., special, says the Hon. W. H. Phelps, a member of the Legislature, and brother, a young man 20 years old, were arrested this evening, charged with assassinating J.

PETER MYERS, OF CARTHAGE, MO.
Special Disputch to The Obsesso Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—Peter Myers, the alleged embezzhing banker of Carthage, Mo., was released from custody here to-day on a writ of habas corpus. An examination will be had to-morrow. He demes having taken the funds of the bank. THE NOE MURDERER.

New Year, Feb. 7.—John Delan, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Noe, was to-day sentenced to be executed. March 24 was fixed as the date of the execution, to give Delan's counsel time to prepare points for argument before the Court of Appeals.

FATALLY SHOT.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Feb. 7. During a quarrel last night in the Junction House, George Dean was fatally shot by Thomas E. Nason.

OBITUARY,

HARRY C. JONES,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FON DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 7.—Harry C. Jones,
chief clerk for C. J. L. Meyer's sash and door factory, was found dead at the Gilbert House this morning. He was a much respected and talented man, and leaves three children, his wife having died a short time ago. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

ADMIRAL STRINGHAM-New York, Feb. 7.—Admiral Stringham died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 78.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS,
Kate Wallace and Lottie Nelson, having first
gotten thoroughly boosed, adjourned to a saloon
kept by Frank Nichols, No. 40 West Randolph

kept by Frank Nichols, No. 40 West Randolph street, to make a night of it. While there they became involved in an altercation, and after ruloing the interior arrangements of the saloon, were arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station.

At an early hour this morning the attention of Officer Gleason was attracted by the ucise of breaking windows in a store on Lake street, near Canal. On reaching the premises eight kids were discovered attempting to perpetrate the crime of burglary. The youthful villains, being frightened at the approach of the officers, attempted escape. They were nursued several squares, but finally halted by the persuad. It is never the crime of burglary in the present of the officers, attempted escape. They were nursued several squares, but finally halted by the persuad. It is never the control of the contr

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

In from One to Twenty Mindex

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need my a

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes matter how violent or excruciating the min the Radway's Ready Relief WILL APPORD INSTANT BASE

fammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Coroup, Diphtheria, Catorin, Diphtheria, Catorin, Influents, Headach, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will abord an and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a timebler of water will, in a few minutes, ower Cramps, Spraims, Sour Sionasch, Hastborn, Sick Headacha, Diarrhes, Dysamiery, Cholis, War in the Bowels, and all inherend pains.

Travelers should always carry a hottle of RADWAY.

READ'T RELIGIES with them. A few drops in water wy provent sinkness or nains from abangs of spice. By botter than Pannel Branch or Billers as a stimulum FEVER AND AGUE

HEALTH! BEAUTY! Strong and pure rich blood; increase of fieth and waith

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight it Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urbaser of Womb Diseases. Graves. Disheses Developing of water, incontinence of urios, Bright's diseases allowed in the continence of urios, Bright's distant deposits, or the water is thick, closely, mixed with the continent of t

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

DR. RADWAY—DRAN SIM: NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1874.

DR. RADWAY—DRAN SIM: Year induced by a sawin of duty to the suffering to make a brist estatement of the working of your medicine on myself. For everal years had been affacied with some trouble in the hidder assuring organs which the same transport of the same t

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

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A FATAL PANIC.

The Awful Calamity at cinnati.

Fearful Results of a Stam in a Crowded Theatre The Crazed Rush of a Tho Terror-Stricken Women

and Children.

Eight Persons Trampled and Suffoca Death, and One Lady Dies Fright in Her Chair.

Severe Injuries Sustained by a I of Others---The Intense Excit ment in the City.

Narratives by Eye-Witness the Terrible Occurrence

Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 6. The horror commenced shortly after yesterday afternoon, in Robinson's House, northeast corner of Ninth an atreets. It was packed with 2,500 pers large majority women and children, t the last presentation of the beautiful and tableaux of the "Great Republic benefit of the Relief Union. THE FIRST CRUSH.

at this performance. It commenced two hours before the curtain was to go street in front of the Opera-House packed with people, who made rush door. The vestbule became packed, the was very rough jostling in a good-nate Ladies stood the rough work, to the de of their hats, with smiling faces. See ger. They were rescued with difficulty became necessary to bar the way, so a clear the vestibule, and in this way t were let in, in batches. There was to to speak of in this crowding to get in that frightful crush to get out the

Before entering into details, we can a few words, how the calamity is suppose been brought about. It was shortly o'clock. The curtain was about to realcium-light in the gallery had been to and its glare was on the curtain, in a There was a slight hissing and odor of the chemicals. Some startled person crise The cry was taken up and went from mouth. The majority of the people of feet, out of their seats, and looked arou in terror, all with some degree of all the majority of the persons in the dand parquette did not then make any deticn of panic. It was in the balcony, ory was first raised, that the greatest a valled, and in the gallery. From the there was a fearful rush of people desairs, on the east and on the west. Thing those, in the rear of the circle, buffeted like opposing are as they reached the vestibule leading the day. Here, and up-stairs in a from the lounging hall on the west after women and chidren, three and flere were the most heartrending the day. Here, and up-stairs in a from the lounging hall on the west she rush down-stairs from the gallery in a bunching of people on their backs, heads, and in all perious positions. I were torture and death.

The wild, tumultuous rush from door, the frastic cries, the shouts of "Fire!" caused somebody, who is unk

The wild, tumultuous rush frod door, the frantic cries, the shouts "Fire!" caused somebody, who is turn in an alarm from the nearest becomer of Ninth and Elm streets was the usual one for an ordinary tracted little attention, except with had the curiosity to look up the loci has of signal-boxes of the fire-alar than the content of the fire-alar than the fire-alar than the content of the fire-alar than the fire-alar than

prables" will recognize the perture research. But the feet bere were beings, not of iron-shod war-hors about 16 by 18 feet.

In response to the call from Box companies appointed for that call Chief Megrae, on arriving at the certaining that there was no fire, men. All that was done was to put ders to the second-story windows, it to sprinkle in the faces of the injugasping dying. The willing firements and the dead.

Itse scene is the vestibule on cry of fire, and seeing the crowd of out, thus describes the seem: "ing on the sidewalk talking to some when I heard the alarm of fire, and my children was inside, I naturally fort to force my way in. The completely clogged with people, ho never got beyond the middle of the videa is, that come of the first crowd out slipped on the steps and fell, mense throng that followed them for atticken that they did not thin anything else, except to fing them the inner doorway. The consequents they got to the steps. The people, en, and children, piled up around other men who made their way is buile, waist-high, and still they kep was simply awful. Men and women ing, children were shrieking, and and deep garging of some of the children, I knew they were being death. We pulled out all we could as fast as we could; but it seed piled up as fast as we joined the budge them an inch either way. O who was miled, lay on the tiling women and children on top of hertend against the floor, and her protruded two or three inches, be on by others trying to work the One little, white-headed boy, wh almost amothered to death, the hand to me from under the persons we were crowding him

RADWAY'S REMEDIES, R.R.R.

Radway's Ready Relief In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

in from One to Twenty Minutes.

to matter how violent or encruciating the rain, the Resmuntic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, No.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowsels, Memps, Congestion of the Bowsels, Memps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diment Breakhing, Palpitation of the Heart, Payterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catron, Diphtheria, Catron, Influenza, Headacin, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

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FEVER AND AGUE.

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ARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

ery Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Feit.

IE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

idney and Bladder Complaints,

Radway's Resolvent.

ADWAY: There had ovarian tumor in the ovaries reis. All the doctors said "there was it had possible to the doctors said "there was it had possible to the doctors said "there was it had no post me. I saw your Beadwant, and thickpthey may be a saw your Beadwant and thickpthey rewelve para. I look six bothes of the Reselvent hor of Kadway to Pills and two bottles of your twelve para. I look six bottles of the Reselvent hor of Kadway to Pills and two bottles of your house of kadway to Pills and two bottles of your house of kadway to Pills and two bottles of your house of kadway to Pills and two bottles of your house in the loft to bowls, over the grain. I write this to you fee to do how how the property of the pr

N IMPORTANT LETTER

as throughout the United States.

DWAT—DEAR Sin: I am induced by a senies of the suffering to make a brief statement of the dynamic terms of your medicate on myself. For several years affected with some trouble in the bladder and series with account of the dynamic terms with some twolve months ago culminated terminy affecting diseases, which the physicians with the diseases, which the physicians as possessed streets and bladder, and gave all the diseases, which the diseases and bladder, and gave the diseases and bladder, and gave the diseases and bladder, and the diseases and t

R. RADWAY'S

gulating Pills

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- DR. RADWAY'S

Radway's Ready Relief

A FATAL PANIC.

ger. They were rescued with difficulty. It soon became necessary to bar the way, so as to partly clear the vestibule, and in this way the people were let in, in batches. There was nobody hurt to speak of in this crowding to get in. It was in that frightful crush to get out that the de-

HOW IT OCCURRED. Before entering into details, we can state, in a few words, how the calamity is supposed to have been brought about. It was shortly after 2 o'clock. The curtain was about to rise. The calcium-light in the gallery had been turned on, and its glare was on the curtain, in a red light. There was a slight hissing and odor of the burning chemicals. Some startled person cried "Fire!" The cry was taken up and went from mouth to The cry was taken up and went from mouth to mouth. The majority of the people got to their feet, out of their seats, and looked around, many in terror, all with some degree of alarm. But the majority of the persons in the dress-circle and parquette did not then make any demonstration of panic. It was in the balcony, where the cry was first raised, that the greatest alarm prevailed, and in the gallery. From the balcony there was a fearful rush of people down both estairs, on the east and on the west. These meeting those, in the rear of the dress-circle, buffeted like opposing armies, and as they reached the vesubule leading out to Ninth street, became packed there. Children slipped down the four steps, and, landing on the marble titing, were dashed upon by those behind, and soon the vestibule was a mass of prosslipped down the four steps, and, landing on the marble tiling, were dashed upon by those be-hind, and soon the vestibule was a mass of pros-trate women and children, three and four deep. Here were the most heartrending scenes of the day. Here, and up-stairs in a corner off from the lounging hall on the west side, where the rush down-stairs from the gallery resulted in a bunching of people on their backs, on their heads, and in all perilous positions. Here also were torture and death.

were torture and death.

The wild, tunnituous rush from the front door, the frantic cries, the shouts of "Fire!"
"Fire!" caused somebody, who is unknown, to turn in an alarm from the nearest box. No. 45, corner of Ninth and Elm streets. The alarm was the usual one for an ordinary fire, and altracted little attention, except with those who had the curiosity to look up the location on the hist of signal-boxes of the fire-alarm telegraph, and wondered whether the fire could be at Bobinson's Opera-House, whither mothers, wives, and children had made arrangements to go. Soon afterward, rumors of the calamity

corner of Ninth and Plumstreets. From half-past 2 o'clock until 4, the crossd in the neighborhood of the theatre increased,—a pressing, frantic, eager mass,—each one anxiously questioning as to the fate of each one's interest; going away smiling and happy at an assurance of the safety of the family treasures, or breaking down, cut to the heart, over the trampled, lifelees form of one of them. Then there were others, borne away, still living, and an anxious search for them by their friends; some who died in the presence of friends; and some, "not identified," in the presence of strangers. And then there were some other bodies, with the life trampled out of them, which hould not be identified in the exceptement, and no friends yet arrived to claim them.

them.

It was in the vestibule that the most dense packing of people occurred. The reader must understand that all the doors opened out all right. It was the falling of little ones down those five steps there that soon filled up that vestibule, as was filled the sunken road of Ohain at Waterloo. Readers of Victor Hugo's "Missrables" will recognize the pertinence of the stables "will recognize the pertinence of the

THE FIRE-ALARM.

In response to the call from Box 45, the five companies appointed for that call answered. Chaef Megrae, on arriving at the scene, and ascartaning that there was no fire, haited the men. All that was done was to put up two ladders to the second-story windows, to earry water to sprinkle in the faces of the injured and the gaping dying. The willing firemen otherwise assisted all they could in the care of the hurt and the dead.

EME SCENE IN THE VESTIBULE.

manipung dying. The willing fremen otherwise assisted all they could in the care of the hurt and the dead.

Mr. Wilham Eckel, who was one of the first to rush into the fatal vestibule on hearing the ery of fire, and seeing the crowd of people rush out, thus describes the scene: "I was standing on the sidewalk talking to some gentlemen when I heard the alarm of fire, and, as one of my children was inside, I naturally made an effort to force my way in. The entrance was completely clogged with people, however, and I never got beyond the middle of the vestibule. My idea is, that some of the first crowd that rushed out slipped on the steps and fell, and the immense throng that followed them were so terror-stricken that they did not think of steps or anything else, except to fing themselves out of the inner doorway. The consequence was, that there was a general piling-up of prostrate and struggling,—those who followed the first rush falling on top of the others as soon as they got to the steps. The people,—men, women, and children,—piled up around me, and the other men who made their way into the vastibule, waist-high, and still they kept coming. It was simply awful. Men and women were groaning, children were shrieking, and, by the gaspe and deep garging of some of the women and children, I knew they were being smothered to death. We pulled out all we could, and worked as fast as we could; but it seemed that they piled up as fast as we jeffixed them out, and some were so tightly wedged in we couldn't budge them an inch either way. One poor lady, who was killed, lay on the thing with a dozen women and children on top of her, her face flattened against the floor, and her tongue, which protruded two or three inches, being trampled on by others trying to work themselves out. One little, white-headed boy, whom I saw was protruded two or three inches, being trainpled on by others trying to work themselves out. One little, white-headed boy, whom I saw was almost amothered to death, thrust out his hand to me from under two or three persons who were crowding him down, and I managed to catch hold of his arms. He worked the other arm out somehow, and a policement caught hold of is. We tugged and tugged at him for soveral minutes, and it took our united

strength to pull him ont, and we were both atrong men, no. They would catch me by the legs, and any to pull themselves on at have the legs, and any to pull themselves on the have the legs, and any to pull themselves on the have the legs, and any to pull themselves on the have the legs, and any to pull themselves on the have second of going as many as if popole pixel by inship westless at laws described, and at don't think haif of the gallery, in the case many the popole of pull-legs and from the use the house in order to give the people book into the house in order to give the people book into the house in order to give the people who had not been a fire in the house it must have those already in the westless. It has a first the sailtened one of the policemen at the inner doors and the antiques of each, the way the people who had not been a fire in the house it must have those already in the westless will be antiqued to each, the way the people was the sailtened of the sailtened one of the policemen at the inner doors and the antique of each, the way the case the sailtened one of the policemen at the inner doors and the antique of each, the way the case the sailtened one of the policemen at the sailtened of the sailtened one of the policemen at the sailtened one of the policemen at the sailtened one of the policemen at the policemen and the sailtened one of the policemen and the sailtened one of the policemen and the sailtened one of the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the sailtened one of the policemen and the sailtened one of the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the policemen and the sailtened of the policemen and the policeme The Awful Calamity at Cincinnati.

The Awful Calamity at Cincinnati.

Fearful Results of a Stampede in a Crowded Theatre.

The Orazed Rush of a Thousand Terror-Stricken Women and Children.

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The Women Terror-Stricken Women and Children.

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same way, and so on until the treatre was just as full as it would hold. I don't know how many same way, and so on until the treatre was just as full as it would hold. I don't know how many people there were in the house. I should say five thousand; and there were as many outside domanding admission as there were inside. I never saw as many people in the house before. Everything inside went along well enough, considering the jam, until some foolish boy, or designing pickpocket, in the north lobby of the second tier, shouted "Fire!" as the red light was turned on just before the raising of the curtain. I was standing down stairs, near the west proscenium box at the time, and seeing the rush for the door, and foreseeing a terrible excitement, ran around to the door, and shouted, and pushed, and crowded, and did everything in my power to make the people go back. The first rush was altogether ungovernable, however, and out they went pell-mell into the vestibule, where they were met by the people from the street, who, in their efforts to get in, completely blocked the passage, and hardly auybody got out until we eased up the crowd inside, If it hadn't been for the crowd outside pressing in, the people who were paniestricken would have got out all right; but by the time we cased the crowd inside, and made the general audience understand there was up dire, and no occasion for alarm, all the mischief had been done in also vestibule and on the gallerystairs, where the crowd was dense and perfectly demoralized. There is no managing such a trebeen done in the vestibule and on the gallery-stairs, where the crowd was dense and perfectly deporalized. There is no managing such a tre-mendous crowd as that was when it is profe-stricken. There were people there, I suppose, who were never made of a theatre before, and didn't know anything but to rush for the biggest opening on the first slarm. I have frequently seen this house, with very nearly as many peo-ple as were in it this afternoon, emptied in three minutes and a half; and if it hadn't been for the immense crowd at the door to-day, this thing would not have happened."

cium-ngnt, whose red reflection upon the curtain he supposed had occasioned the cry, stepped out on the stage and assured the audience, which was beginning to be deeply disturbed, that there was no danger,—that everything was all right, and the performance would proceed. The agitation was then confined to the lobbies of the first floor, the outer row of seats, and the gallery. His assurance quieted the people in the parquette, and dress-circie, and the curtain going up at that time, and the performance commencing, it was some minutes before he heard that the rush for the street had been attended with any serious results. The panie, he go. Soon afterward, rumors of the calamity spread on the wings of the wind, as it were, to all parts of the city.

By half-past 2 o'clock, the city in almost every quarter was wrought up to an intense state of excitement and suspense, because women and children, gathered from all parts, were in attendance on the matinee performance. A tide of people, anxions as to the fate of dear once, soon set in from every direction towards the corner, of Ninth and Plumstreets. From half-past 2 o'clock until 4, the crowd in the neighborhood of the theatre increased,—a pressing, frantic, eager mass,—each one anxionaly questioning as to the fate of each one's interest; going away smiling and happy at an assurance of the safety smiling and happy at an assurance of the safety smiling and happy at an assurance of the safety

but he was promptly hit on the head with a musket by a Master Entherford, who was one of the house-guards, and marched out of the house.

Mr. Davis disagrees altogether with Mr. Robinson as to the number of people there were in the house. He says there were 1,181 tickeds taken on Thursday night, 1,973 taken on Friday night, when the audience was almost as large as it was yesterday, and he does not think there were over 2,500 in the auditorium when the panic occured.

It was thought by many, as indicated by Mr. Robinson's doubt as to the geomineness of the first alarm, that the cry of fire was raised to give the pickpockets—who must have swarmed about the Opers-House, inside and out—an opportunity to ply their trade. The best evidence that can be gathered on that head, however, goes to show that the alarm was given by some boy who had never seen a red calcium-light before, and when its intid glare shot across the house and spread itself in a great glowing circle on the curtain, really thought the house was on fire,—the more so as he possibly saw, as many others did, the cinders of the lime-sticks burnt in the gas-jet producing the light, dripping from the upper gallery. The burning of these sticks of lime is accompanied by a sound similar to that of escaping steam, and taken in connection with the drippings of the incandescent though totally harmiess lava. might readily produce upon an uninformed mind the impression of an incipient conflagration.

MIAT MR. DONNELLY SAW.

Miss Donnelly and her brother, John M. Donnelly, were in the orchestra,—the former at the piano, and the latter turning the music for her. Miss Donnelly displayed the greatest presence of mind, continuing the music all through the terrible excitement, even after the people commenced pouring over the orchestra-railing in their frantic efforts to escape, and almost trampling her underfoot. Mr. J. M. Donnelly says that, immediately preceding the first cry of alarm, his sttention was stracted to the east balcony, second-story box, and he saw there w

menced pouring over the orchestra-railing in their frantic efforts to escape, and almost trampling her underfoot. Mr. J. M. Donnelly says that, immediately preceding the first cry of alarm, his sttention was attracted to the east baloony, second-story box, and he saw there was a point on that part of the house. A large man left the box nurriedly and walked about one-third the way around the beleony in the passage next the wall, thus man appeared to be pursued by two men. When the large man hated at the point designated, the alarm of fire was given in a man's voice. Mr. Donnelly says, and it appeared, as he thought, to come from that parson.

MANAGEE HAGAE'S STATEMENT.

J. M. Haugar, the manager, says: "I was on the stage; everything was all right; I heard cries and saw that there was a tremendous excitement in the front, but did not know what it meant; I had just been addressing the people behind the curtain in reference to a possible resettion, and had gone to the green room to talk to some of the 'dharacters,' when this terrible excitement commanced, and the cry of fire was raised. I said: 'Nonsense' l there could not be a tire. There was no trouble on the stage; all kept their places. The panie did not reach them. The calcium-light was in the gallery, ready to be turned on. I had whistled once, the signal to the nature of the trouble in front, we sent un the trouble in front, we sent un the trouble in the attraction. The wildest common that part was no trouble in front, we sent un the courted, we an all the performance wend on. I assured the people there was no fire. Set did Mayer Johnston and S. S. Davis. But the trouble kept up, the confusion was still great, and at last, whom we learned what had occurred, we an account that the performance could not go on.

JANKAGEE HAGAE'S TATEMENT.

The wallest could not be a dire. There was ready to be a streament of the vicinity of the part was no trouble on the stage; all kept their places. The panie did not reach them. The calcium-light was in the gallery, ready to

Annie Mai Rodzi, of Alton, Ili. (daughter of B. Ranzi), aged 20.

Little Hattie Leelle was in the gallery, in company with her brother and two sons of Mr. John J. Henderson, of the United States Express Company. One of Mr. Henderson's little boys says: "When the people commenced to run we ran too, and this little girl was trying to get over the back of a seas, when a big man rushed right over her, and crushed her on the hack of the Pench and killed her there."

Mrs. John Robinson, Jr., was sitting in her father's box,—the stage box on the west side,—and says that she saw Mrs. Kassler, in the midst of the alarm, jump from her seat in the balcony and fall into the parquette, where she land until picked up by scma friends.

Mrs. White was by himself, in the gallery.

and fall into the parquette, where she laid until picked up by some friends.

MBS. WHITE AND HARRY.

Harry White was by himself, in the gallery, and it is supposed that he was killed in the angle. Mrs. White and her little girl, 5 years old, were accompanied by Mrs. White's sister, Miss Cost. They arrived at the Opera-Honse late, and, finding the place so densely crowded, were standing irresolutely in the lobby, not knowing whether to remain or not, when the terror commenced. Miss Cost and a lady who was with her state that they were caught between two rushing crowds, one in front of and one behind them. The little girl, by some unknown means, was carried out, she knows not how, and all trace of Mrs. White was lost, until she was extricated in a dying condition from the mass of humanity in the vestibule, and taken to the hospital, where she died within an hour after her arrival. She was terribly crushed about the chest, and had suffered so much from almost complete suffocation that her features turned perfectly black, and it was with difficulty that she could be recognized.

MRS. CLARK

is said to have died in her soat in the dress circle, of heart-disease, brought on by the fright She was taken immediately to her home, Ninti and Mound.

and Mound.

THE LORSCH BROTHERS.

One of these boys was killed in the angle of the second story; the other down-stairs.

Miss Massatt was killed in the vestibule.

There, also, the lad Crowley met his death.

There, also, the lad Crowley met his death.

Frederick Stramberg (son of Mr. Herman Stramberg), a lad about 16 years of age, whose parents hive at 363 Court street, was in the midst of the first rush, and one of the first to fall under the lest of the terrible crowd. He was badly trampled about the heap of human beings crushing him to the ground, was almost dead from antication. He was quickly conveyed home, however, and revived by Dr. Maley, who reports him out of danger, though it will be some time before he will recover from his injuries.

badly-bruised thigh; our little harry was more roughly used, his head being out in several places, his limbs lacerated, and the breath being almost crushed out of his body. Dr. Wright was in attendance upon them immediately on their arrival home, and pronounced their injuries not serious. The nurse-girl who had the boy in charge was carried along by the same irresistible stream, but managed to fight her way to the street with the loss of her hat.

Mrs. Goldsmith, wife of Mr. 8ol Goldsmith, of the firm of Mack, Stadler & Co., was caught in the crowd and badly crushed about the chest. Like Mrs. White, she was black in the face, through auspended respiration, when taken out of the mass in the vestibule, and totally unconscious. She was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital, where everything possible was done to save her life, but the physicians in attendance, at 6 o'clock last evening, expressed but little hope of her recovery! She is the mother of ten children.

children.

Miss Annie Flood, hurt in the cheet seriously.

Mrs. Lvou, injured internally.

Harry Biiss, boy, leg broken.

A young woman, apparently 18 or 19 years of age, who was not identified, was badly, it is believed fatally, injured, in the same manner as Mrs. White and Mrs. Goldsmith. She was taken the beautital and well cared for, but soon after

lieved fatally, injured, in the same manner as Mrs. White and Mrs. Goldsmith. She was taken to the hospital and well cared for, but soon after her arrival became delirious. From her frequently calling for "Mamie," and telling these about her to "bring Mamie," it is believed she is a nurse-girl, and in the excitement was separated from her charge.

AFTER THE PANIC—EXCITING SCENES IN THE STREET.

The panic inside the Opera-House was followed by one of still greater proportions in the street, but most fortunately it was not attended with any serious results. It is fair to presume that at least every square in the city was represented by some one in the vast andiscoe, and the alarm of fire from Box 45, at Ninth and Elm. streets, at one caused apprehensions that it was certainly the Opera-House that was on fire. The consequence was that in a very short time people began to flock in that direction from all parts of the city. The audience having been dismissed in the meantime, many were overloyed to meet their darlings far from the scene and out of danger; but, in far more cases where children and friends were not thus found, the people only renewed their exertions and quickened their pace toward the scene of the calamity, burdened with the most fearful and tearful forebodings.

The square on Nitth street, from Elm to

The square on Ninth street, from Elm to

suspicious characters, discredit the theory that rickpockets had anything to do with getting up the panic.

TERRIELE CLOSING SCEXES.

In an unused room on the west of the balcony lounging-room our reporter found laid out the bodies of Miss Runzi, flattie Leelie, and Harry White. The bodies, like the others, were laid out with the feet tied together, and the hands at the side. The faces were discolored from suffocation, and were expressions indicative of the great agony in which they had died. Here it was the sad experience of the reporter to witness the identification of Hattie Leelie and Harry White by their grief-stricken fathers. Mr. Leslie had heard of the death of his little girl, and, aimost bereft of reason by the terrible blow, was driving about on an undertaker's wagon, with streaming eves, inquiring for his lost darling. When he at last he found her, her sweet face blank and distorted in death, the scene was agonizing. Mr. White's was a hard lot indeed. He found his dead boy and was carrying him to his mother, when the cruel blow was followed by one more cruel still. It was that the wife of his bosom, to whom he was carrying their loved child, was also among the injured, and at that moment was dying at the hospital. His double wee brought many tearful sympathizers to his side.

On the floor of 'Squire Riley's office, on Ninth street, opposite the Opera-House, lay the body of one of the Loesch boys, and that of Miss Massatt.

One of the most terrible sights of the day was

Massati.
One of the most terrible sights of the day was that in Hemlin's office, where the three injured ladies, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Goldsmith, and Carrie Uhl were—Mrs. White dying, and the others in

LATER AS TO INJURED PERSONS. convulsions.

LATER AS TO INJURED PERSONS.

The only victims of the eatastrophe brought into the Hospital up to a late hour, besides Mrs. White, were Mrs. Goldsmith and the unknown young girl, who called in her delirium for one "Mamie," and was supposed to be a nurse-girl. It was subsequently learned that this young girl is a Mise Carrie Uhl, who kept house for her brother, Joseph Uhl, a young married man, at 128 Findlay street. Mr. Joseph Uhl is employed as bookkeeper by John A. Mohlenhoff, the quesnsware dealer on Fifth street. Carrie Uhl was delirious for several hours after her removal to the hospital; but at last accounts was resting easily, with every prospect of recovery. She has not been disfigured, and excepting that her collar-bone had been broken, she appeared to have suffered no serious internal injuries. She is only 18 years of age. The "Mamie" for whom she called while delirious appears to be a younger sister.

whom she called while delirious appears to be a younger sister.

Mrs. Goldsmith was also reported as resting easily at last accounts. In her case no bones were broken, but her injuries nevertheless appear to be of a more serious character than those of Miss Uhl. She had been terribly bruised about the face, though not, it is believed, in a manner to permaneally disfigure her. Internal injuries are feared, but how serious cannot yet be determined.

be determined.

The rumor widely prevalent last evening, that Mrs. Henry Kessler had died from her injuries, happily lacked confirmation upon careful inquiry being made. At last accounts Mrs. Henry Kessler was resting comfortably, and quite conscions.

The substitute of Commerce.

Ohamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO RENT very low, next and substantial dwellings at Ravenswood and Sammerdale; late water soon; cheap fare and request trains. R. GREER, 24 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE HOUSE AT Highland Park; three houses at Ravinia; three houses Her physician announces that she received no serious external injuries, and that her internal injuries are probably confined to concession of the brain, which does not promise dangerous re-

be brain, which does not promise dangerous results.

DESERVING OF PRAISE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, 1876.—To the Editor of the Commercial: We wish to call your attention to the young gentleman, Mr. D. W. Clifton, who rendered some very valuable assistance in the great accident which occurred to-day at kobinson's Opera-House, and who can be thanked for saving a very large number of lives at least. We noticed him in the very midst of danger, taking people by almost superhuman strength and foreing them into their seats. Perhape there will be a vary large number of those who were there, who will remember the tail young man who would say, "Sit still and be quiet," in the balcony, and who also assisted in taking hold and helping out those who were almost crushed to death at the foot of the staircase. To such men as he we wish to call the attention of the public as worthy of any person's highest esteem.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—Official news was received here to-day of the appointment of Gen.

John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville, as District

Attorney of this Federal District.

lic Instruction, left to-day for Washington and Philadelphia in the interest of Illinois educa-Philadelphia in the interest of Illnois educational matters at the Centennial.

Gov. Beveridge to-day appointed Clinton A.
Warner Public Administrator of Lee County.

A special election was to-day ordered to take
place March 7th in Jasper County, to fill the
vacancy occasioned by the death of County
Judge William Clark.

A dispatch received here this afternoon sunounced the sadden death of Grantwright,
the pioneer of Western Methodism. She died
at a church meeting, very suddenly.

THE BLACK HILLS.

OMARA, Neb., Jan. 7.—A letter from Custer City. in the Black Hitls, dated Jan. 25, says over forty bouses are now up, and sixty in process of crection. Water is found 20 feet from the su face. A steam saw-mill will be in operation face. A steam saw-mill will be in operation in eight days. Flour is \$12 per 100 pounds, and bacon 30 cents per pound. The new parties ar-rived here this winter have made new laws. Old pioneers find their mining claims jumped. Miners from the north, this side of the Big Horn, report new discoveries, far surpassing any yet made. Thirty men left here to-day to prospect them.

WORK FOR THE FORT WAYNE AQUARIT. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- About 1 o'clock this afternoon the Wabseh & Eris Canal aque-duct at this point over the St. Mary's River broke down, and very soon the supply of water in the canal became very low and caused con-siderable alarm. A large force of men is engaged in damming up the canal on the east side of the aqueduct. The aqueduct was built last year at a cost of \$25,000.

THE IOWA GRAIN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, In., Feb. 7.—A public meeting o the business-men of this city was held this after-noon to protest against the proposed repeal of the present Iowa Granger Bailroad law. Ad-dresses were made and a Committee on Resolutions appointed to draft resolutions to be sub mitted at a mass-meeting to-morrow evening. Merchants of this city say that if this law is repealed it will certainly destroy the grain and jobbing trade of not only Davenport, but all the river cities, and throw all the lows trade into the hands of Chicago. The grain trade of Daven-port now reacnes \$3.000,000 annually, and the wholesale trade \$6,000,000, and both are certain-ly growing.

CANADA.

Catholic Pastoral-The Bominio Parliament.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Bishop Bourget yesterday morning caused a long pastoral to be read in all the Roman Gatholic churches denouncing liberal Catholicism as a conglomeration of all doctrines, religious and social, which tends to turn the minds of citizens in a speculative order and from the path which tradition imposes upon them. Liberal Catholicism is, he says, a false them. Liberal Catholicism is, he says, a false and dangerous principle, which conspires against Church and civil society. The pastoral dwells on liberalism as affecting the church, and holds that Catholice cannot defend their rights unless they mix actively in public affairs.

To-day, in the Worms case, Judge Ramsey gave judgment on the application of Mr. Kerr. Queen's counsel, to bring witnesses for the prosecution from Philadelphia, granting the remand of the prisoner for that purpose until Thursday.

Thursday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—Mombers are arriving for the opening of Parliament on Thursday, and the city presents a lively appearance. The Speaker's gallery of the House of Commons has been greatly improved for the accommonation of visitors. Sir A. T. Gault is here consulting the Premier, and report anys he will shortly accept a seat in the Cabinet.

The Supreme Court sits for the hearing of appeals the second Wednesday in June.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I have taken your paper for

course, but it seems to me that you need not try
quite so hard to dig up all the arguments and
old statistice you can find to prove that wheat is
going to bring a high price on account of scareity in the old country this year, for it makes the
farmers more inclined to do what they are always enough isclined to do,—hold back their
wheat and let their debts go unpaid. It has
been a tarrible ware for country collections parts wheat and let their debte go unpaid. It has been a terrible year for country collections, partly on account of bad roads, and partly because the papers have taken the ground that next summer prices must be higher, and many good merchants have been colliged to go to the wall in consequence of it; for when the farmer won't pay, the country merchant can't pay his debts, and trade in stagnant. It seems to me you have friends in town as well as country, and it is at least possible that you may be mistaken in your astimata, and that now, while speculators are doing ait they can to hold up prices, hoping. Micswber-like, for something to turn up to help them out, and farmers are holding back and staving off debts, and paying high rates of interest,—I say it may be possible that this is the best time to sell, and certainly the merchants and manufacturers are entitled to their pay, and need it very much indeed. Last year the farmers sold grain too soon, and this year it may be possible, though I don't claim to know anything about it, that they will hold too long. Very respectfully yours,

Naw York, Feb. 7.—Among the passengers on the steamer Wieland were Mrs. Thomassen, the wife of the author of the Bremenhaven dynamite disaster, and her four children. She expressed her unwillingness to talk about the cause of her unpleasant prominence, particular-ly in the presence of her children, who as yet are ignorant of the whole affair. She proposes to seek retirement in her own home, in this

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST BRECK HOUSE IN THE city, two-story and cellar, lot \$2x126, bot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closes, gas, marble manuels; good asignbathood, three blocks from street care West Give us a cail. F. E. FORD, Room 2 Methodist Church Block. FIGE SALE-FRAME HOUSE, NO. 17 PLEASANT st., two-story and basement; offered at a bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 107 Clark-st.. Room is. POR NALE-OR EXCHANGE IMPROVED BUSI-ness property on State at., near Twenty-second, for a residence on South Side. Apply to MYRON L. PARCUS, 122 Dearborn-st. TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE—180 1004 or Cettage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-et. 30 1004 or less, in Woodlaw, near station and South Park. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-et.

JOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-A FIRST-CLASS
I residence in Oak Park for improved or unimproved
Chicago property; will exchange for good farm. H. &
K., 260 Walasch-av., from 1 to 2 p. m. TOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; IS I miles; & minutes; Is cents fare; && commutation per year; seven trains. Artosian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Houses built to order, and sold on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. II; Ohamber of Commerce.

houses at Winetka. Apply to B. F. JACOBS, 110 Dear bern-st., or C. J. KDDY, Ravinia. TOR SALE-BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, T \$150 each, payable \$10 cash and \$5 per month; old price \$350 each. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—ARKANSAS LANDS—TAXES PAID, abstracts and information furnished by J. H. BAR-N, Little Bock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-FOR CASH-40 TO 80 ACRES LAND about 20 or 40 miles northwest of Chicago. Address, stating price, L 83, Tribune office. WANTED-UENTRAL, BUSINESS PROPERTY-895,000 to \$75,000; part payment in acre property south of city, clear of incumbrance. J. B. KEELES, 145 Clark-8.

145 Clark-st.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT ON AVENUES
south. It must be a bergain. Will exchange clear
clear property and assume \$4,00 or less. O. H.
BROOKS, 9 fast washing ton et., Acom 4.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT- AT LOW RATES - NEWLY-BUILT brick houses, modern improvements; the location near Lincoln Park. Brick soites, six room, bath and gas, \$30: brick houses, \$40 and \$50; mises, \$13, \$16, and \$15. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolphete, basement. W. L. DAVIS, IN Randolphist., basement.

TO RENT-HOUSE, AND ALL OR PART OF FURniture for sale. Call at No. 112 Twenty-ninh-st.,
corner Michigan av., between 2 and 1.

TO FERNT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND TWO
I lines of cars, a new two-story and beament brick, all
noders improvements; ges Extrace in the boost of the lower of the control of

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, 43.50 to \$7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing house, 127 Fourth ev., two blocks south Post-Office. TOOM 24.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE DAY,
I week or month; transients, all per day; restaurantitached to the house. AMERICAN HOUSE, 71
Monroest. Monroe-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY,
I week, or month. Transients \$1 per day. American
House, I Monroe-st. TO RENT-A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRUNT room, with fire, light, \$13.50 per month, at 55 Bos-

ton-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS

1 at \$10 and \$15 per morth; best location in the city;
\$15 South Clark-sta, Room II.

TO RENT-158 RAST RANDOLPH-ST., OPPOSITE
the Briggs house, three mar voms, estitable for
housekeeping, chesp. Apply at Room 16. TO RENT-STORES OFFICES. &.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-PURNISHED, ADAMS HOUSE BAR.
1 corner Clark and Harrison-sta. Inquire at the office.
CYRUS PISHER, proprietor.
TO RENT-POR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
1 for a term of years, noom 60:00, 20 foot ceiling, very light, on second floor, states rooms adjoining all nicely missed, in West Division. Apply to J. H., KEELER, 143 Clark-st. WANTED-TO RENT.

W sent; heard for lady only, on South Side. Address Gid, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR POUR BOOMS suitable for housekeeping; family of two; West Side, south of Handolph-st., preferred; state price. Gid. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WIFE or without board; for two sents; North Side, east of Wells and seath of Oak. Gif, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON Wabash av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second

FOR SALE OR SALE-CHEAP-CONFECTIONER'S TOOLS: marbles, furmacs, ketrles, movable steel kinfs, cut-er, drop machine and rolliers, denny Lind and braid ma-thine, large and small scales, candy jury, los-cream reasters. Call at 53 West Madison-9t. sry,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108
W. Rast Madison-st., give appelial altention to the sale of heart held goods at private dwellings and at their

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeapers. Clarks. Etc.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS ASSIST.
and bookkeaper for about two months. Salary will
be small. Address with references. H57, Tribute office.

WANTED-A LIVE MAN ON GOOD SALARY;
must be able to loan, on good security, 2500 cash.
Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 41.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS PRINTER AND and retouching: a good chance. Is West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE PASTRY cook. Apply ready for work this morning at Ather.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-RAILROAD LANGRERS AND WOO choppers to go South; 10 men for light work in either a ANGELL, 228 South Waterst.

Miscellancons.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make \$25 a. day solling our Letter-Copying Book; se press, water, or break required. Excelsion Managing Do., & Trioune Building. A. J. Dearter, President J. S. C. Philips, Secretary. A. J. Dester, President. J. S. C. Phillips, Secretary.

WANTED — A. RESPONSIBLE TRAVELING acoust to sell county rights for a good household article. Address P. O. Box 189.

WANTED — A RELIABLE AND STRADY NIGHT-watchman, with best of references; permanen; pot for a satisfactory man. Address M. E. Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD SMART BOY TO PRINTED INCIDENCE AND INCIDENCE OF THE INCIDENC

WANTED MEN 470 PER WEEK CAN BE MAD by smart nen with our goods; Si samples sent for upon receipt of Ed, or 16 valuable recipes without sample for stamp. Those who mean business are requested to call for SI sample free. RAY & UO., Chicago, SI Le Salle-st. Romb.

Salle-st. Room 5.

W ANTED-A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE COMplete Accountant. The best bookkeepers use it. No commercial-stodest should be without it. Call at 11 Kinzi-st., corner Wells-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES AND chromos. Best terms given. American Novelty Company, 118 Madison-st., Room 18. WANTED—25 GOOD INTELLIGENT MEN TO CAN-vass in the city and country on something entirely new. This is no humbug. MCCOY & GANSON, 265 West Harrison-4.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A FEMALE PASTRY-COOK FOR A restaurant; one who understands domestic pastry-cooking. Address H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED-A SMART GIRL THAT WANTS A good home to work by the day. 141 South Water-Y good home to work by the day. Hi South Water-st., Room l.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; one used to children, at 808 Fulton-st. WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO, general housework; must wash and iron well. Apply at 1147 Michigan-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOR IMMEDIATE-ly. ATHOL HOUSE, 167 North Class. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family at 20 North Wells-st. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING ROOM girl; some other need apply; 25 Kast Harrison-st.

WANTED-A WET NURSE. APPLY MONDAY and Tuesday to Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteeptist., from 9 to 19 s. m.
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse to take charge of two children; wages \$2. Call for one day, at 20 Each Indianness. WANTED-A GOOD WET NURSE, APPLY, BE-tween 1 and 2, at Room 231 Palmer House. W ANTED KITCHEN GIRL; ALSO GIRL TO take care of children in private family. 205 East

WANTED—HANDS ON LADIES' UNDERWEAR Wand to take their pay in first-class sowing-machines. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 Keat Madison-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS FOR PLAIN SEWING must be able to run a machine. Apply at 884 Lars mio-st., up stairs.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS AND finishers. D. D. CASE & CO., Its State-st., sec

Employment Ageneses.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, elty
and country, at MRS. DUSK B's office, s) Milwaukee-av. WANTED A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG LA

dies to cogage in a light, respectable employment, saying from \$4 to \$5 per day. Expenses advanced. References required. ALBERT AYMES, 122 Clark-st.

A A.—TO LOAN—MUNEY ON CHIDAGO PROP

A erty for a term of years at following rates:

On improved business property in sums of \$10,000 an greates it 8 per cent.

On first-class residence property, in sums of \$4.000 and greates in \$10 per cent.

Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.

J. D. HARVEY.

Mortgare Loan. 80 Washington-st. corriew Dearbors.

A. A. A. - 228, see TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 38 East.

property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 East Washington-at.

A DVERTISER REQUIRES \$400, SECURED BY mortgage; would give the lender an easy borth. Address CE. Tribanes office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Eandolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. AT CURRENT BAYES-MONEY LOANED IN sume of \$400 and upwards on city and Evansion property. KIMBALL & FRAKE. 36 Metropolitan Block. Randolph-48.

MONRY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OF STREET

MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in stms of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply to
UNION TRUST CO., 18 South Clark-st.

MONTHOSTOO, IS SOUR CHARLS,
MONTH TO LOAN ATS AND 9 PER CENT ON
Chicago property. J. H. REED, New York.
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago.
H. Lasaliest A. FELT.

TO LOAN-\$1,500 ON CITY REAL ESTATE:

Jears' time; \$20,000 to loan for five years. HENE!

L. HILL, 162 Dearborn-st. TO LOAN-ON REAL ESTATE FOR & OR & S. O. W. WAUGHOP, Room

25 No. 37 Clark-st.

WANTED—SEC TO \$500 ON SIX CHOICE LOTS
at Evanston: no incumbrance; title perfect; will
nay ils per cent one or two years. Mrs. T. F. SHOOK,
ils Washington-st., Room 35.

WANTED—\$4.00 OR \$5,000 ON IMPROVED BUSIness property; results, \$25 per month; none but principals need apply. Address is \$3, Tribune office. \$500 - \$000 \$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR World Hyde Park property. TURNER 4 BOND, 103 Washington-st.
\$2,000-81,500-81,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estable; money in hand. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.
\$5,000-08 OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN RER & BOND, 103 Washington-st. SUB-NER & BOND, 103 Washington-st. \$100.000 HERE IN BANK TO LOAN ON CRY PROPERTY. Apply at 19 Dearborn-st. THE BUSINESS MEN'S UNION. TO EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—180 ACRES OF LAND IN WIS consin and \$1,000 cash for small house and lot or south fide. J. M. PESTANA, 120 Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE—EAR OF DESTROYS AND THE STORY OF TO EXCHANGE-A GOOD GOLD WATCH FOI I a fight delivery wagon. Address U 5, Fribuse once.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK.

Inow, and rested for \$5,000 a year, for a good residence; must be free and clear of all incumbrance. Apply to J. F. EMERY, 186 East Washington etc. ply to J. F. EMKRY, 198 Kast Washington-et.

TO EXCHANGE-TWO HIGH AND DRY LOTS,
with perfect title, in Homewood, a short distance
from the depot, for a sound, medium-sired team. HIEAM
MORE, 53 Warres-av.

80 AORES OF UNIMPROVED LAND IN HLIproperty; would pay cash difference. H 25 Tribune oflice.

PARTNER WANTED. THAT CAN FURNISH \$5,000 in staple groceries and miner's supplies et cach brices, and who is experienced in the wholesale grocery trade, to inrest with a party having good location and a like amount invested in produce and provisions, at Chayenne, Wyoming, References exchanged. Address Lock Box 2007 Chayenne, Wyoming Territory.

PARTNER WANTED WITH SMALL CAPITAL PRINTER WANTED WITH SMALL CAPITAL Profitable and active, to help extend a light, clean, and profitable business; worthy of investigation. 21 North Clark-st.

A DAMS BOOK PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP—A two-roller Adams press, plates 80-gas, almost new, and perfect in all respects, can be had cheap for cash, pply to or address it. S. MERAMIN, Assignee, 67 timerest, Philadelphia, Pa.

OTTRELL & BABCOUK CYLINDER PRESS FOR sale cheap—A two-roller press, 28-25, late style, with repring and governor, in good order, Apply to or adverse R. B. MENAMIN, Assignee, 817 Minor-st. Philadelphia. telphia,

FOR NALE—TYPE—NONPAREIL AND AGATE—

nearly as good as new, in quantities to sqit, at halfprice. Address M %, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. POR SALE - FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE, good as new, half price, for each or monthly installments. 42 West Jackson-st. MORTO- CE Wost Jackson-E.

IMPROVED SINGER, WHEBLER & WILSON,
Howe, Grover and Haker, and all kinds of shuttle
machines, for tale cheap to pay advances; must be sold.
Private Losan colos, 18 Clear-est, Hoom & up-dairs.

CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 200 WEST
Madisou-st, Machines sold on monthly payments,
rested, eachanged, and repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

STUATION WANTED AS BOOKKERPER OR Clerk, or will make himself useful in office. Best of references. Apply to A F.J. III and this State.

SITUATION WANTED IN A BANK. REFER-coses and experience. G. 68 West Washington-et.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKERPER. AS-astant hookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk, in whole-sale or retail house; ten years' business experiences. E. etc. pectations 510 per week. City references. H. etc. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-AS MECHANICAL drauntisman or superintendent; have eight years in designing and construction of stationary and portable engines, saw and grist-mill, and other mechanism; would take a working interest; good references. Address WALTER BILLER, Bucyros, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EAST-BOT outler, in a merchant tailoring establishment, Beat of reference gives, and gurrantes full satisfaction. Address for one weak F St, Tribune office.

SITUATON WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS EN gineer, plumber, and steam fitter. Apply at Quine House, 680 Canal-st. Coachmen. Toa meters. &c.

SITUATION WANTED AS GOACHMAN AND GENand work. by a obser, reliable man; good references.
Wages to suit the sines. Fill, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD TRAVELER.

Who withes to quit the read, in some good commission house or manufactory where he case mate himself uneful. Has no objection to travel occasionally, has some knowledge of the grain and grocery trade, and has a large country acquaintance. Address H & Tribune office during the country acquaintance.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GERDoman girl, in a small private family, to do general
housewors. Call at 170 Maxwell-R. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE, Steedy girl, in private family, as cook: or will cook, such, and fron is a small family where second girl is hapt. STUATION WANTED-BY A SCAMBINATION Of it, in a small family, or laundry; first-class washer and ironor; best of references given. Address the West Indiana-ti. SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN HOTEL OR S boarding-house, in city of country. Call for three days at 37 State-at.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR A THOROUGHLY competent German givi to do general housework. City reference. RS State-at. CITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO RESPECTABLE OF GIRLS one as cook, the other as second girl, in a private family. Good references if required. Address L.93, Tribane office. Tribuae office.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS

for general housework in a respectable family. Call
at 116 Twenty-nicthet., South Side.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE

woman as cook in a hotel or private boarding house;
it a good paster cook. Bust of city reference. Call at
No. 22 Twenty-first-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH

girl a good place with a small private family for general housework. Apply at 1381 Westworth-av., near

Twenty-fitch-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OIRL IN
an American family be cook, wash, and iron. Plane
call at 12 North Hasted-st. Call at HE North Haisted-at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RESPIROTAble German pirk, Insticutes cook or sawing and some
second work. Call for two days at 650 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND
fron; best of city reference. Apply for 2 days at 21
finnel-best Finnel-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIEL TO Sands in housework; is willing but does not understand knglish very well. Address H 85, Tribane office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG CIRL TO do homework in a small family, or second work. Coll at 1608 Wentworthers. SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY Competent works to cook or will do housework in a first-class family; bost of reference given; city or manufactured with the ways of the ways

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CIFUATIONS WANTED—FANILIES IN WAST OF
C good Scandinavian and German female help can be
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office:

A GOOD PAYING LAUNDRY, CENTRALLY LOacted, must be said at open acquist of sickness.

Address, immediately, 6 st. freeze effect.

Billiarab shoom, Saldon, and Bertaukant
for sale cheap for cash; puce \$500. Inquire of NELSon, 26 Son in Haise-5-st. CONFECTIONERY STORE ON TWENTY SECOND
st. for sale very cheap, doing a good business.
W. P. BREZELTON & CO. 96 Madison-et. CASH ORDER BUSINESS PAYING \$4,000 TO \$5,000 Poper year (well established) to sell or exchange; a rare change. Address C is. Tribune office.

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76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-NEW to 65 per week, with use of pane. North Side.

122 EAST KINZERST. CAN ACCOMMODATE Size of air gentlemes. Good beard. \$4.50 per soul. Pleasant rooms. Hotels,
NEVADA HOTEL, 19 AND 19 WASASHAV,
near Mouros at Piger san board for \$1.60 to \$2 per
day; \$5 to \$6 per west; day-desired \$2 per west.

Miscolianscomp.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WISH CAN Established in a strictly private family of collune in the large cross, versed with france, also marks find place, and laystory with hot and cold water; one of the best locations in tows, by addressing, with references, O.S. Tribuns office.

A PRW PINE BOSEWOOD PIANGS, USED PEOM one to three months. Price, \$300. Warranted fire years. REED'S THE PLE OF MUSIC. 25 Van Sures. St. CHICKERING PLANCE—THE BEST IN THE world. Double-bearing agrains applied to every steins, producing the sweetest tons over least. EEED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 20 van Buren-th.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich proventiens, rich proventiens, rich proventiens, rich gesen tons. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 20 van Buren-th.

TN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF A sew pisanes and organs, we will offer till said the following second-hand instruments: One 1% cotars Halles, Davis & Co. pisano, 2000. One 6 cetawe Gilbert pisano, 250. One 1% cotave Gilbert pisano, 250. One 1% cotave Gilbert pisano, 250. One 1% cotave Gilbert pisano, 250. Ten 1% cotave pisano, handsomely carried cases, which have been rented but a few meanine; prisee from 21% po 250. A large assortment of organs from the to 6100.

W. W. K. M. B. A. L. L.

Corner State and Admin-st \$125-PAYABLE sie PER MONTH.-WILL BUY \$125 a second-hand plane, suitable for use of begin-terings of scalages for new plane. MRCD'S TRAPLE OF MUSIC, 20 Van Purgu-th.

LOST AND FOUND. O S T_ON VAN BUREN-ST. CARS, ABOUT o'clock Sunday svaning, a large anothers and the sunday svaning is at 40. Was LOST - LADY'S SEOWN LAVA MEDALLISE L breast-pin, The finder will be suitably remarked by learing at J. V. Farwell & Co. 's. M. D. DOWN. \$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE BEFORE
M. Spehan's ssices, foot of Lake at Tuesday night is MISCELLANEOUS

A TERRITION !- SOLDIERS AND OFFICENS WHO wish to claim a homostead in Michigan by the particular to JOHN LOW, 19 Chicago ev., organization to JOHN LOW, 19 Chicago ev., organization to JOHN DONG CAST-OFFICE OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PAINTS, VARNISH, prices by A. T. GILLETT, St Labout.

MRS. LANDTO, PENALE PHYSICIAN, SA VA-POCKETBOOKS, NOTIONS, DEUGGISTP SUR dries, fancy goods, etc., at wholesale at lower prices. A. T. GULLETT, et Labort. STORAGE FOR FURBITURE BUGGES, STORE STORE

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. INSTRUCTION

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO Jearn telegraphy; seiting the month; no of information from the control of the c DIVORCES DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAIN In steer State in the Union, for Incommentality, Residence unnecessary. For after decree, Tunive y experience, Address Post-Other Stat 1811, Colore

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AMUSEMENTS. McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between sarborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. Florence, "The Mighty Dollar,"

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, fonroe. Variety performance.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. cial Convocation this (Tutsday) evening, at 7:30 o clock Work on M. P. and M. E. Degrees, Visiting Compan lone cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES B, WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, February 8. 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88%. Colder weather, to be followed by rising

temperature, is the meteorological prediction for this locality to-day. Mr. Moony inaugurated his campaign against the hosts of sin in New York City ast evening. The services at the Hippo

rome were attended by 9,000 people. Admiral STRINGHAM, of the United States Navy, died in New York yesterday at the age of 78. He had belonged to the Navy for sixty-seven years, first as midshipman, and latterly as Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

PINCHBACK's little matter was talked over in the Senate yesterday, but no action was taken. Messrs. THURMAN, CHRISTIANCY, and Howe participated in the debate, the two former opposing and the latter favoring the dmission of PINCHBACK.

The Second Congregational Church of Norwich, Conn., has voted unanimously to decline the invitation to participate in Plymouth Advisory Council. The Rev. Mr. TERRY, pastor of Plymouth Church, St. Paul, expresses the opinion that his church will ignore the whole affair or refuse take part in the Council.

There are some compensations for our nanifold municipal troubles. ED PHILLIPS, the South Town Assessor, has asked to be he has learned that his name may be pre sented for inquest for alleged malfeasance in office. It is pleasant to know that Judge MCALLISTER has excused him without any

The Sick Man has another awkward cus comer on his hands. Roumania objects to the payment of her customary tribute in advance, in accordance with the request of the Porte, and intimates that she may conclude not to pay at all, as the Turkish part of the ion-that of undertaking the defense of the province from foreign invasion—is

Parish, Louisiana, was requested in open court to resign his position as Judge, and he refused. Once more the disgusted members of the Bar return to the charge, this asking Menrz to resign for the rea has neither the integrity nor the capacity requisite for the office, and giving notice that in the event of a repeated refusal to vacate the case will be submitted to the Legislature in the form of impeachment proceed

Washington dispatches announce that JOHN I. RINAKER. Esq., of Carlinville, a very able lawyer, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, in place of Van Dorston removed for inebristion and inefficiency. Mr Lincoln's adage, that it is dangerous to swar horses crossing the stream, will hardly pro-true in this instance. The change was in peratively needed, and we may now hope for some show of skill and activity in the Whisky-Ring prosecutions at Springfield.

A curious question will be raised in con ion with the BABCOCK trial in St. Louis Col. LUCKEY, the President's Private Secreta ry, will be placed upon the stand and asked by the prosecution to furnish the key to the cipher in which were written the dispatches which passed between Lucker and Babook during the progress of the AVERY trial. The defense, it is expected, will resist this move, urging that the cipher being that move, urging that the cipner being the of the Government, it would be against public policy to make known the key. The prosecution might reasonably insist that policy in a larger sense and broader dication requires that the exact and literal assistion of these secret dispatches should be made known to the Court and jury. It will rest with the Court to deter

Our Carren has clipped the wings of his sordinary eagle so far as to settle down o one item of business of actual consequence to his constituents. He yesterday in in Congress a bill for the removal of a serion block in the way of a disposal of the Lake-Front property—the fact that the City of Chicago has no title to the property except through the original dedication by the Government for park purposes. Mr. Har-nison's bill proposes the absolute grant of the tract, with all reparian rights and accretions, to the City of Chicago. Such a bill is not likely to meet with opposition in Congress and its passage will take away the last pre text for resisting the sale of that portion the Lake-Front which the railroad compani we been trying to purchase for so many

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 20c per bri lower, closing at \$20.20 cash and \$20.35 for March. Lard was dull and 7 jc per 100 lb lower, closing at \$12.20 cash and \$12.20 tons, of the Philadelphia District, who was in this city a few weeks ago. If we are wrong at 7 fo for boxed shoulders, 11 to for do short tibs, and 11 fo for do short clears. High-

gallon. Flour was in better request and steady. Wheat was more active and 11ch higher, closing at \$1.012 seller the month nd \$1.00} for March. Corn was in beter demand and 1@1c higher, closing at 403c sh and 40 c seller March. Oats were quiet and to higher, closing at 30to cash and 30to for March. Rye was steady at 661@671c. arley was dull and 1@1c lower, closing at 5c for February and 69c for March. Hogs vere dull, and closed weak at 5@15c decline : noted at \$7.70@8.10. Cattle were quiet and unchanged. Sheep were firm. One nundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.75

greenbacks at the close Our poker-playing, claim-collecting, m manipulating Minister at the Court of St.

James is about to become the recipient of he polite but pointed attentions of a Consional investigating committee. And the ocrats will not be able to claim the credit of it, either. Mr. PIERCE, of Boston, a Reublican member of the House, yesterday in roduced a resolution, and it was adopted usly, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take a peep at the files of the State Department and see what they have to say about the Emma Mine and the Machado claim transactions. Secretary Fish requested, not to prepare and submit a atic note on the subject, but to per nit the Committee to look through the apers and see for themselves. Between the inglish Courts and the United States Coness Gen. Schenck is in a fair way to acquir disagreeable prominence before long.

A Southern individual by the name JAMES S. JOHNSTON, Sr., has rushed to the ense of Jefferson Davis, and makes affidavi that after the first battle of Manassas July, 1861, J. D. made a speech in Richmond in which he used the following words:

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to remir you that a large number of Federal soldiers are now of their way to this city, and will soon arrive, for confin nent and detention here as prisoners of war. Let m pespeak for these prisoners, and particularly the side and wounded, humane treatment and kind considera-tion at your hands. Prove to the enemy and the world that while we do not propose to be humble to the haughty, yet at the same time we will never show our

This was very early in the War. What does Mr. JAMES S. JOHNSTON, Sr., think of JEFFER upon the protest of the Confederate Inspect of Prisons against WINDER's cruelties, that h was satisfied with WINDER's awful admini tration? What does he think of his indorse ment upon another document: "I know WINDER's cruelties. He has done well in d ing my bidding "?

A NEW WHISKY CONSPIRACY. We are now in possession of information which warrants us in exposing a new phase

of villainy in connection with the whisk prosecutions. There is without any question deep-laid plot to bring these prosecution to an end, or break their force by producing rupture between the President and the secretary of the Treasury. We had not be lieved the rumors that have been flying about mong the newspapers indicating as much until they received confirmation from private advices that we are no longer justified in questioning. The external evidence of it has so increased within a day or two. The publication of the Attorney-General's singular circular letter to District Attorneys would seem to indicate that he, too, is likely to be the dupe of this latest conspiracy. he lays particular stress on the charge that the Government officials shall in case offer to "favor or protect any of the accused," and says that "no guilty person who has either been convicted or u as confessed his guilt (and furnished eviden to convict others) shall be left unpunished. his words are susceptible of the construction that not the slightest immunity shall be offered to secure evidence without which it will be impossible to press the more guilty to PIERREPONT meant to convey by his letter, he has misstated the Government policy which has led to the important convictions in St. Louis, which controlled the sentences in Indiana, and which alone can lay bare the ons of the Ring in Chicago, Springleld, and Milwaukee. If this was the con struction Mr. PIERREPONT intended should be put upon his letter, it is in violation of the ommon and recognized rule of exposing onspiracies and securing the punish the arch conspirators,—a rule which in this case has received the approbation of the American people, and which must be followed out (despite Mr. PIERREPONT, if he opposed it) until the Whisky Ring shall be completely broken up and routed at all points.

A Washington dispatch to the Whisky Thieres' Organ in this city seems to bear our this construction, and would indicate that President Grant is also likely to be deceived by this new and deep conspiracy for the sup pression of evidence. The Inter-Ocean, it accepted organ of the Whisky Ring, and the Washington statement it printed yesterday must be "inspired" and taken as a fair indication of the Ring's designs. The purpor of this statement is, that a prominent Treasu ry official has been whispering a story into the President's ear that there was a conspiracy among certain high officials to implicate some of his (the President's) most trusted and con fidential friends: and that, with this purpose a prominent legal attache of the Treasury De partment had approached several indicted distillers and Gaugers in the City of Chi-cago, and offered them absolute immunity from punishment (which is utterly untrue) if they would furnish evidence to con vict certain persons high in esteem of the President, but inimical to the management of the Treasury. The story proceeds that the President accepted these statements as true! and that thereupon ensued the stormy scen between him and Secretary Bristow which has been reported, and which, it is predicted, may lead to Mr. Brisrow's retirement. The Treasury legal attache referred to as having approached the indicted Chicago distiller ans, without doubt, Solicitor-General WIL

This is the external evidence of the new conspiracy. It is a plot, deliberately and shrewdly conceived, and, so far, systematically and skillfully worked out, to betray the President and his Cabinet into a rupture with Secretary Baisrow, which shall include his retirement and the dismissal of Solicitor Wilson, and lead to a practical aban donment of the war on the Whisky Ring, which has but just begun. We have reason to believe, and sufficient cause to charge, that the Iago who has been employed to poison the President's mind, and who whispered into the President's ear the false and insidious lies which are recounted above, is no other than Supervisor A. P. Tur-

he is the agent of an undiscovered link in the Whisky Ring to ward off exposure and punishment in their case, and that he is seeking to make the President and the Attorney-General the tools of the Whisky Ring to work out their own salvation.

The whisky prosecutions in this city have thus far been conducted in good faith and with the purpose of apprehe perjured and guilty officials and all the men of high position who have been partners this wicked conspiracy to rob the Govern-ment. Nowhere has the work of Solicitor-General Wilson been more effective. The plan of the prosecution has been in accord with that pursued elsewhere. It has been in the line of public policy and in the interest of the Government, and it has received the hearty approval of the people. There can be no abandonment of this policy witho disaster to the cause of reform. Any suc change as indicated in the Attorney-Ger letter or in the dispatch to the Whisky Ring organ will be in the interest of the officials who have been already indicted, of the men high in influence who have been brought to the bar of justice and of men still higher in place and po are now seeking to escape detection. We can inform the President that the story told him which we have accredited to Supervisor Tur-TON is a pure fabrication, calculated and inended to deceive him and to betray him into action which shall enable guilty men to escape. We can tell him that his best friends -all those whom he may have any desire to retain, those who have stood by him for fifteen years are in favor of the continued prosecution of the Chicago Whisky Ring and its partners and accomplices after the manner that has been employed so far, and to the end that all the guilty men, no matter how exalted their position nor how long their purse, shall be apprehended, exposed, and punished. We can tell him that the people demand that he shall adhere to this policy and pursue it to its logical result. Any departure from it at this time will create a panic among the distillers who have confessed, will deter other guilty men from confessing, will destroy the evidence which has already been promised the Government, and will bring the whole prosecution to a lame and impotent conclusion. Neither President GRANT, nor the Republican party, nor the American people, can afford to risk such a result; and, if the President should be even the innocent means of bringing it about, the people would not forgive his terrible error because he had been misled by insinuating Iagos. He is now forewarned, and may arm himself and shield the Government against the cunning snare that a set of scared and guilty men have prepared for him. Let the work go on without any variation by so much as a hair's breadth from the policy which he himself has inaugurated and his Secretary has executed with admirable skill and perseverance, and which has already brought forth

so many fruits.

JEFF DAVIS' LETTER. JEFFERSON DAVIS has at last been com-pelled to break his silence under the terrible charges of Mr. BLAINE and the proof of Mr. GARPIELD of responsibility for the Anderson ville atrocities, and has written a long letter to exculpate himself, which, it is safe to say his friends by this time are wishing he neve had written. His whole letter is made up of miserable quibble and defiance. He devote its contents to Mr. BLAINE, who only mad charges. He gives no attention to Mr. Gar FIELD, who proved the charges by Confederate testimony. The burden of thes charges was the fact that inhuman strocitie were perpetrated at Andersonville under his sanction, knowledge, and approval, and that station where he could have increased opportunities for cruelty. This damning charge he does not meet. There is nothing in his Every fact remains uncontroverted. The letter is not even creditable to his own intelligence or to his estimate of the intelligence of his own people. He begins with a vehement denial of the fact that there were my atrocities! Before he is half through, h s seeking to break the force of the charge with a wretched quibble; and he closes sponsible for them! This is ingenious even for JEFF DAVIS, but the sophistry will not avail him. It is altogether too transparent. He himself in denying the atrociies has admitted them, and the fact of his ersonal responsibility for them he has not net at all. Against his affirmation stand the fficial Confederate records, cited by Mr. GARFIELD, to which he makes no allusion whatever. His own orders and indorsement and letters give him the lie direct to his

The quirk with which JEFFERSON DAVIS seeks to shift the responsibility for these trocities is the same that BEN HILL used, and which has been the convenient apology of Southern politicians and the Southern press for some time past, namely, that GRANT and Lincoln were responsible in refusing to exchange prisoners. This quibble was met by Mr. Garfield, and completely refuted with two great facts. First, the Confederate authorities refused to recognize the colored Union soldiers as soldiers at all. They held and treated them as slaves, and the officers of the colored troops were regarded as felons, to be punished with death when taken. In the second place, when they made the proposition to exchange, they held between 70,00 and 80,000 of our captive soldiers, who had already been reduced to skeletons by starvation and inhuman barbarity of treatment. They had brought them to such a dreadful condi tion that they never could re-enter the serv ice again. The most they could do would be to crawl home, many to die. These wrecks of men they sought to exchange for an equal number of their own prisoners, who were in good health, who were robust and well fed, and who were able to return to the anks again immediately and do as much rebel service as ever. They made this prop osition at a time when the Southern Cor federacy was tottering to its fall. It was in the very throes of dissolution. By this exchange they would have been relieved of 80,000 skeletons and human wrecks, and added to their army 80,000 fresh, strong troops, with which they might have repaire their falling fortunes, and perhaps have eventually triumphed. At least, they would have been able to protract the war and entail fresh miseries and the loss of tens of thousands of lives upon the country. And all this time they refused to give up any colored soldiers as prisoners of war. These were either massacred or reduced to slavery. JEFF's wretched quibble will not hold. Its absurdity in BEN HILL's case was too thoroughly ven-

wines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06 per are right, we do not hesitate to charge that atrocities, and proved as such by the official records of the Confederate Government which he does not pretend to deny, and to not one of which does he make any allusion That JEFFERSON DAVIS knows he was the author of these atrocities is manifest from the whole tone of his letter. His hatred of the North has not abated a whit in malignity He scouts the amnesty which the Confeder ate members of the House and the Northern dough-faces seek to thrust upon him. H follows in the wake of Toombs, and taunts the Northern people in the following impudent language: "The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the General Government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill." Notwithstand ing this insulting declaration, there is no rea-son to hope that his Confederate friends will not continue to demand that he shall be am nestied, and that the Northern dough-face will not continue to get down on their knees and beg him to pardon them and come back to the Senste. It is too late now. His own letter has settled the case. It will not help him in the North with Union men. It is fu of embarrassment for Southern men, and places them in a position more awkward than ever. In the hands of Mr. BLAINE and Mr. GARFIELD it is a more dangerous weapon

even than the Confederate records which they nurled at him and the Northern dough-face THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE BAIL BOAD DISCRIMINATIONS. We print this morning the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs, Stevens, Baker, Pope and others, who have been engaged during the past month in investigating the discrim nations practiced against Chicago by the astward-bound railroads. Their report bears evidence that these gentlemen have done their work well and thoroughly, and their own position, as well as the important interests which they represent, ought to bring the abuses they have discovered more conspicnously to the notice of the public than anything that has appeared heretofore during the controversy. Their conclusions are be upon testimony of shippers and railroad men which covers several hundred pages, and upon personal inquiry and letters in their possession. Though they have wisely refrained from making public this mass of evidence, they have embodied its purport in their report so clearly that a perfect case is made out against the railroads which have een suspected of unfair dealing, and it only emains now for the business interests of Chicago to unite in resenting it, and in coerc

ing a correction of the abuses.

The Committee find that the discrimination have been practiced under the combination "pool," of the Michigan Central, Michigan gan Southern, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, and Baltimore & Ohio Companies, which, of course, merely follow the dictation of Messrs. VANDERBILT, SCOTT, and GARRETT. The main ondition of this combination is, that the rate from Chicago shall be inflexible, leaving the roads to prorate with the cross-lines at the interior points to the West, South, South west, and Northwest of Chicago. The comination does not confess this, but such the Committee has found to be the practice and effect, so that interior points equi-distant with Chicago from the seaboard can send their freight at much lower rates, and even points urther away can also ship for less money. These discriminations are worked out in three

ways, as follows: 1. In the fixing of the rates. Thous Chicago is the pinotal point where the rate are first determined, relatively lower rates are ade from other points. Thus Chicago, though 85 miles nearer the seaboard ti Milwankee, has no better rate, while Indianapolis, about as much nearer the seaboard to believe that our correspondent's opinion to 10 cents per 100 pounds on grain. In other words, though no just concession is made to a great shipping point like Chicago, every little station and side-track that is located any nearer the point of delivery demand and receive a cheaper rate.

2. In addition to this open and confessed

discrimination, there is a practice of prora-

ting and rebating on freight taken from inte

rior points, while the Eastern trunk lines have nersistently refused to do this with the Wester trunk lines centering in Chicago. When the local agents in Chicago have been confronted with evidence of these practices they hav claimed to be ignorant of them, as they may have been, since the arrangements for rebete are probably made at the Eastern terminal points, but in no case in favor of Chicago. 3. A still more reprehensible practice, which the Committee have trustworthy evidence, is that of "underbilling" or overweight, which they say has been not only tolerated but encouraged by the railroads a interior points, but is neither permitted not desired in Chicago. One notable instance of this practice is cited, in which the average "underbilling" on corn shipped to an East ern city from an interior point was 36 bushels to the car-load, extending through a entire month, which alone would make a dif. ference in freight charges of 8 cents per 100

pounds less than that at which corn could be shipped from Chicago. It is not too strong to characterize this custom as dishonest. All these are but different phases of the common and persistent purpose to divert the carrying trade from Chicago as a terminal point. It is the result of a conspiracy to that end on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which desire, as the Committee believe and report, to direct the shipping trade south of Chicago so as to give them an advantage over the fo midable competition of the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central in connection with the Grand Trunk and New York Central Roads. The Committee cannot satisfactorily account for the consent of Messrs. VANLYB SILT and Joy to an arrangement having this effect, except by assuming that they were blinded to its ultimate operation by their greed for an increased rate from Chicago. Their criticism on the position of the Michigan Central Railroad in this matter is timely and pointed. It is within the power of t Michigan Central management, in connection with Commodore VANDERBILT, to bring the combination to an end, and they will be instified in doing it by the evidence of bad faith on the part of the other parties to the contract. If they fail to do this, we hope that the people of Chicago will promptly take the remedy in their own hands, after the

suggestions of the Committee.

The Committee also expose the weakne of the position taken by the Eastern roads that all the "cutting" of rates at interior points has been done at the expense of the cross-lines. These cross-lines, the railroad men have said, are all bankrupt and in a desperate condition to take freight on any terms that they can get. But this Committee have

have been so enormous that these cross-lines could not sustain the entire burden of the reluction without indeed paying a premium for the privilege of carrying rupt, they have scarcely the money to pursue this sort of business. The Committee found, furthermore, that these so-called bankrupt" roads are doing a better business than they ever did before, are earning nore money, improving their tracks, keeping up their rolling-stock, and generally betring their condition under the policy of naking cheaper rates and hauling freight they can get. All this they are doing by carrying freight all around and about Chicago, with considerably more mileage than if brought through Chicago, and at much lower freights. An imitation of this policy is commended to roads not yet bankrupt, in order to avoid the experier

mittee ought to be read from beginning to end by not merely members of the Board of Trade, commission men, and shippers, but by all the merchants of the city. It is very properly and truthfully pointed out that, to the extent that Chicago loses the handling grain by reason of this unfair discriminati gainst her shipping interests, the merchants will also sacrifice their business. It is a plair axiom of trade that, all other things being equal, men will buy where they sell, and, if he grain of the Northwest is diverted inating rates to cities other than Chiago, where it would naturally come, the rchants of Chicago may be sure that they will lose a part of their trade by the diversion. This should prompt them to co-operate with the Board of Trade in any that may be taken to break down these discriminations. The Committee recom mend the formation of an association for the protection of the Chicago shipping interests similar to the Cheap Transpor Association of New York. Meanwhile, they recommend the offering of freight to a line of steamers to run between Chicago and Grand Haven, to connect with the Grand Trunk. Such steamers are now running be tween Milwaukee and Grand Haven; they will take Chicago business in preference if it is offered, and it is believed that the run can be made during most of the winter. The and encouragement be extended to the completion of the connecting links of railroad to give the Grand Trunk a terminus in Chicago Their report ought to carry with it great moral influence, and their recommen should be received with high consideration.

THE EFFECT OF BURCHARD'S BILL.

In the letter published in another column, the Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, M. C., ex plains and defends his proposed measure for compelling the National Banks to prepare for the redemption of their notes in coin by hoarding the gold interest of their security bonds for several years until it amounted t 20 per cent of their circulation. Other members have introduced similar bills requir

ng an accumulation of 30 per cent of coin A Washington correspondent wrote to THE TRIBUNE criticising this scheme, and making he point against it that the banks, instead o oarding their gold and passing half their lividends for half-a-dozen years, would prefe to retire their circulation down to the min imum allowed by law viz : \$45,000, and that many of them would surrender their charters and become private banks rathe than comply with so unprofitable a demand. Mr. BURCHARD, however, insists that the profit derived from the circulation of notes is so great that the National Banks will cling to them in the face of the exactions of his bill.

Notwithstanding all the statistical reason

given by Mr. BURCHARD, we feel compelled

than Chicago as Chicago is nearer than Mil- as to the result of the proposed law is the feat its purpose. Our reasons for so thinking we shall proceed to state as briefly as possi-ble. It is admitted by Mr. Burchard that the success of his scheme turns on the question of self-interest with the banks, which have the legal right to withdraw their notes down to \$45,000 per bank, and he concedes that many banks have done that already, and more are doing it. And that, too, before any law has been passed requiring them to hoard their coin interest for a term of years. He says the banks, especially in the West, are retiring their notes in order to realize the large currency premium which can be obtained on their bonds; but his argument is, that, when the greenbacks rise to par by resump-tion, this premium on the bonds will be wiped out, and then there will be a greater profit in issuing notes than there is now, notwith standing the large gold reserves that must be maintained for purposes of redemption.

There is a weak place in this assumption which Mr. BURCHARD seems to have not perceived. It is clear that by complying with the proposed law to hoard their gold until the Government resumes and retires its legal-tender notes in 1879, the banks will

not only lose the premium on the sale of the gold, which he admits would be five millions a year, or about one per cent annu milions a year, or about one per cent annually on their capital, but they would also be obliged to reduce their dividends to the amount of \$25,000,000 a year until after resumption commenced, which sum represents more than half the annual dividends of the National Banks. And, while these two losses were being supported, the present large currency premium on their bonds would melt away before their eyes, all of which loss could be prevented by imply selling their bonds now, before resumption, withdrawing their notes and then loaning their capital. Mr. B. states the total of bonds owned by the banks on the 1st of October last at \$413,237,000. They have been worth a premium of about 16 per cent for several years past, which amounts to upward of sixty-six millions. This great sum the banks would save by withdrawing their bill become a law. But Mr. BURCHARD says the banks will gain on all that part of their capital which is not invested in bonds, which he figures up to be \$265,735,224, and which stands on their books as surplus and undivided earnings. But all this would not be improved in value, because a part of it consists of the estimated and another part is represented by "alow and doubtful" paper. But whatever the gain in value to any part of this surplus and undivided earnings might be, the apprecia-tion would be due to the rise in value of the greenback, and would have nothing to do

BUBCHARD. In comparing the relative profit on bonds s ca. capital, Mr. BURCHARD places the gold reserve to protect the circulation at only 25 per cent; which is much too low ac-cording to the ante-bellum experience which

found that the rebates and "underbilling" he cites, which, for a period of thirty years, was of profit be lacking, the enacts never below 30 per cent, and from 1855 to 1860 was 40 per cent, and from 1860 to '62 it was 46 per cent. Let us take the smaller of the two, and assume the coin reserve to be 40 per cent. The experiences of England, France, and Gomany demonstrate that this much at least is required by safety and pru-

Consider next the profits of a note circulation when specie payments are resumed if the present Banking law remains in force, which restricts circulation to \$99 of notes fo \$100 of bonds, and taxes the notes 1 per cent. As there are to be no more 5 or 6 per cent gold bonds sold, those outstanding are very certain to rise above par,—indeed, they are already above it; and any large banking demand for them would quickly run them up to 6, 8, or 10 per cent premium in gold. But as we are referring to banks already in possession of bonds, we will waive the matter of gold premium after resumption, viz.:

This report of the Board of Trade Com-\$10,400 Less 1 per cent tax on notes ... \$ 9,500 Loss on circulation.....

To say nothing of the loss of "passing dividends" while hoarding gold, or premium on the gold or premium on the bonds, or risks and perils of redemption, the above figures very clearly prove that it would be against the pecuniary interest of the National Banks to maintain and support the burden of specie-redemption under the restrictions of the present National Banking act.

Mr. BUBCHARD refers to the bank circulation before the War which was redeemed i specie. He says that between 1855 and 1860 notes in circulation averaged \$193,228, 000, and the coin reserves for its redemption \$76,032,000, or 40 per cent, and between 1860 and 1862 the notes were \$208,206,000, and the coin reserves \$97,036,000, or 46} per

Conceding these figures to be correct, they do not prove what he claims for them by any means, because he suppresses several vital facts in the problem, which he must pardon us for bringing to light.

1. The old State banks paid no Federal taxes on their circulation, deposits, or capital; and State and municipal taxation in those days was very light in comparison to these.

2. The 1 per cent tax on circulation is equa to 15 per cent of the profit realized in the West from the loan of the notes after deducting the idle money for reserves, and in New England, where the rates of interest are but 6 per cent, except on the sly, the tax on circulation consumes 25 per cent of the net profit realized on the notes. The old State anks escaped this onerous tax. 3. The National Banking law only per

90 per cent of circulation to 100 of b posited to secure their redemption. None of the State banks were so restricted. In the New England States, which furnished a large part of the circulating medium, no bon were required to secure notes. The banks were permitted to issue as many notes as they were able to keep in circulation, and redeem through the Suffolk Bank in Boston. The New York law required the banks to deposit State or National with the Comptroller only to the amount of the notes issued. A few other States had similar requirements. Ohio had both the New York and New England systems. But in all States where bonds were required, the notes that could be issued were equal to the face of the bonds, and in some of the Western and Southern States it was not necessary that the bonds should be worth par, and the notes issued upon them were never redeemed in coin, but fell into a discount and became "stumptail." But leaving those stumptail banks out of the account, and taking the New York and New England systems, it will be seen that the indeem them was altogether greater than that afforded by the existing National Banking law. If the tax on circulation were removed, and 100 of notes instead of 90 were permitted to be issued against 100 of bonds there would be some pecuniary temptation to venture to issue gold notes.

4. The demand for gold in those ante-bel lum days was slight in comparison to what i is now. Only \$27,000,000 a year was obtained from the tariff in JACKSON'S and VAN BUREN'S time. And in BUCHANAN'S Administration only \$57,000,000 annually. Our imports under the low tariff of 1857 were only about half as much as now under ultra protection. The whole amount of paper which the importers presented to the banks for redemption to obain gold to pay duties and remit abroad did not average more than \$90,000,000 a year from 1855 to 1861, whereas the amount now required would be fully three times that sum : the duties alone would require nearly twice the total amount needed for all purposes be-fore the War. Before the Rebellion the exportation of gold was comparatively small. Of late years it has become immense. The balances of trade, the interests on our securi-ties held abroad, and the expenses of tens of thousands of American women and men traveling in Europe, require an enormous ex-portation of gold, and while the present tariff and trade relations with Cuba continue there, can be no decrease of the demand for gold to ship abroad.

Still we believe the banks could maintain paper circulation adequate to all the wants of trade and redeem it in coin, and furnish all the gold the foreign and domestic commerce of the country demands, if the law made it to their interest to do so. But it does not, and they would lose money heavily by attempting it under present onerous taxes and restrictions. Mr. Burchard does not seem to know that it costs specie-paying banks something to purchase coin to renew that which is drawn out in redemption of their notes. At times this expense is quite large Bankers will also inform Mr. BURCHARD that the excess of reserves held by the banks last October, to which he calls our attention, was due to the wide-spread stagnation of business since the panic and the utter absence of speculative demand for money. Tens of millions of dollars have lain unused and unwanted in the vaults of the banks because no safe employment could be found for the money. What greater mis-take could be made than to base legislation on the supposition that money unused in time of great and protracted depression car be made the measure of the reserve that should be exacted in the era of prosperity

tender paper?

If a sufficient inducement were offered t with the hoarding scheme proposed by Mr. the National Banks to issue gold notes in 1879, no coercive laws to hoard gold is needed. Self-interest is quite strong enough,

proposed bill will be the signal for the comeement of a general withdrawal of pres. ent circulation down to the \$45,000 li half the banks, and a complete withdrawa by the other half, including the surrender their charters. They will reorganize as private banks of discount and deposit under Stations, as the "advantages of the nations system," of which Mr. B. speaks, consists chiefly of the privilege of being twice or thrice as high as private on like capital. We shall leave to Me B, the cheerful task of ciphering ou the effect on the business of the cou contraction of \$350,000,000 of bank e tion between now and January, 1879, unless the Government should step in and fill the void with a new emission of leg and thus permanently postpone all hope and prospect of specie-payments, and at the same ime subject the country to the imminer risk of having the Supreme Court declar that the \$400,000,000 limit of forced notes

The Memphis Avalanche says:

of peace.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE prefers the Huntington outhern Pacific to the Texas & Pacific Railroad pro-Southern Pacific to the Texas & Pacific Railroad pro-osition. As the Agaianche has frequently explained. HUNTINGTON controls the Central Pacific; and if he proposition carry, the so-called Southern Pacific will be turned northward as a feeder to the Union and Central Pacific routes, the former controlled by Jar GOULD, and become a Southern road only in mana. This will increase Chicago's trans-continental bus-ness. The Taiburns talks for Chicago. That's all, Will she Mourphia Againathe agriculture.

cannot constitutionally be exceeded in ti-

Will the Memphis Avalanche explain to us how a road built by a Philadelphia Construction Ring out of the Federal Treasury is going to benefit the business of Memphis any more than a road built upon the same line by th California Company out of private capital?
Will the Avalanche kindly explain why it
wants Tow Scorr, who has already forfeited his charter by non-fulfillment of its conditions, to put his hands in the Public Treasury and build this road by increasing the taxes of the people, and by increasing the national debt, when another company stands ready to build it without the aid of a dollar from the Government, and has already proved its abil ity to do so? We are open to convict these two points, and would like to have

In defending the Executive abuse of the perdoning power against the criticisms of TE TRIBUNE, the Springfield Journal replies: TRIBUNE, the Springfield Journal replies:

If we were disposed to deal in the ad hominess as gument in answer to the conjecture as to the motion for the discussion of this subject by the Journal, might not be entirely out of place to suggest that would not be necessary to go farther in search of Tm Tribune's motives for its criticism on the exercise of the pardoning power than the fact that that paper is presumed to have a favorite candidate for Governo on the platform of "minority representation" in the person of its editor-in-chief.

As long as this insinuation was confined to the pleasantries and personalities of our city co the pleasure they seemed to derive from it. But now that the grave State Journal, at the Capital, where there are several candidates in dead car est for Governor, imputes such a design to the editor of this paper, we hasten to correct the error into which the wits and wags have led it. The "editor-in-chief" of THE TRIBUNE is not candidate for Governor (nor any other office) and important enough to fill the measure of any man's ambition, but simply because he holds a position now—the editorship of THE CHIGGE TRIBUNE—which gives him full occupation, will last during life, and is more congenial to his tastes than any political office could possibly be.
Other reasons might be given for not being a
candidate for any office, under any crouscandidate for any office, under any circum-stances, but the explanation given is deemed

Little bits of historical information continue ning to the light since Mr. HILL's de of the various Paradises existing in the Rebel prison-pens. On the 21st of March, 1863, Ros-ERF OULD, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, wrote to Col. A. C. Myzns: "If the exigencies of our army require the use of trains for the transportation of corn, pay no regard to the Yankee prisoners. I would rather that they should starve than our own people suffer." And HILL, were enjoying the delights of Paradise

PERSONAL

The Boston Post says Gen. Shorman's religion -mind your own business.

Mark Twain is writing a new play. The title ve presume, will be "The Punch Brothers. The actors in London who made up the dons ion of \$1,000 to the Centennial fund were Miss Neilson, Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Clarks,

and Mr. Jefferson.

Peobler has left the stage and will give readings." Notwithstanding the recommendations of Dickeus, he has made many bitter on mies in this country.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' house in Fifth avenue, New York, will cost, when completed, about \$2,000,000. The malachite mantels in the draw ing-room come to \$20,000.

nirs. Postmaster-General Jewell attended the ball of Boss Shepherd in Washington last week, notwithstanding the Boss once called her hus-band "a little bob-tailed clam Yankee."

Montague, the pretty actor of New York, has just finished an engagement at the Brookley just finished an engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre. At his last performance be presented one of his own photographs to every lady in the audience. Theodore Thomas very prettily says that ar and culture in this country can look for sup

port and encouragement only to the women The majority of the men, he says, are only taken along. The Princess Beatrice, according to the Bro lyn Argus, has just refused the heart and for-tune of a young American nobleman. He wrote it all out on a piece of paper and sent it to her, in these words: "I luv' yu' as Goad is my wil-

Clark Mills is at work upon a grou ing John Brown a few moments before his ex-ecution, when, after kissing the child of the negro mother, he held it high above his head, and presented at to Heaven. It is said to be a

fine work.

Miss Genevieve Ward, who was without honor Miss Genevieve Ward, who was without notice as an actress in her own country, still maintains the high reputation she has won in England. Her personation of Lady Macbeth at the recent Centennial benefit in Drury Lane was pronounced by many eminent critics the best that had been seen on the English boards for many

caught fire three weeks ago, and since that time there have been several groundless panies among the children in attendance. The panies have arisen from malicious false alarms, and the consequences were once near being as disastrous as in the case of the Robinson Opera-House at Cin-cinnati. The Trustees have closed the school

temporarily.

The Indiana editors have been much disturbed in spirits by the gratuitous flings at the recent excursion parties which they have gotten up. Some of them say that Mr. Keenan, of the Chicago Times, is the promoter of the ridicule which has been heaped upon them. Keenan has had some experience of Indiana journalism, and was

1879, no coercive laws to hoard gold is needed. Self-interest is quite strong enough, and the banks will provide all the gold required to take care of all the notes they feel able to circulate and protect. If this motive

busband against attacks from the Reside. A number of Senators gathered ab

The aunounced intention of Queen Victor spen Parliament is understood to furnish nation of the report that the Prin firmation of the report that the occ. fice is soon to be married, and that the occ. will be improved to ask an allowance on her will be improved to ask an allowance on her half. Her Majesty has not opened Parlia in person since 1871, when the marriag princess Louise was foreshadowed.

The New York World suspects that the Robinson Opera-House in Ciacinnati w rate work of a young boy who was f his joke. If this be the correct version f the disaster, it will be proper to s new and extraordinary advance in the

"Jennie June." the very agreeable news writer and correspondent, refutes with bility and good-nature the statement of England newspaper that she couldn't keep when she lived at Southbridge, twenty-one go. She had a schoolmaster in the family rote to her, in after life: get the family prayers and your good Gr This was probably as stro is as the school

hithesis as the schoolmaster could conceive House—George F. Bartlott, New Be Capt. N. P. Baker, New Bedford; R. B. Ken Boston; G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tom Boston; G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tom Boston; G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tom Boston; G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tom Coleveland; J. W. Lowell, Salt Lake City; F. C. & Albany; J. W. Lowell, Salt Lake City; F. C. & Albany; J. W. Lowell, Salt Lake City; F. C. & Albany; J. C. Howard, San Francisco; A. Honolulu; B. C. Howard, San Francisco; A. J. Howard, Detroit; Gen. W. Merritt, U. S. L. Abernathy, Leavemouth... Grand Pacific Musson, Bullalo; G. W. James and A. J. Howard, Des Moines; C. Wagner and B. D. Whits Genic, Vt.; J. B. Miller, Des Moines; Genic, Vt.; J. B. Miller, Des Moines; Genic, Vt.; J. B. Miller, Des Moines; J. L. Phillbrick, Kannan; H. J. Duran dusky; J. Termont House—G. A. Lawton, Gress Louis... "Tremont House—G. A. Lawton, Gress Louis... "Tremont House—G. L. Latarop, Miller, Windons; C. F. Jamiet, Urbana; Teeganden, Racine; J. Lanings, L.Salle; Teeganden, Racine; J. Lanings, L.Salle; Teeganden, Beston; J. Dunham, Cleveland; G. W. Horton, Detroit... Sherman House—The William Brown, Illinois; E. L. Marritt, Spar (Rust), Philadelphia; Col. Potter, Jr., New York; Duncan Stewart, Detroitment Fenton. DeKabi; J. M. Davies, and Willer, Memphis; H. Howes and Wef, Mila Ha HOTEL ARRIVALS.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The St. Louis Republican paraphras e of the favorite Indiana ora Tall Sycamore of the Whitewash Harper's Weekly manifests a we

Hayes. It is prepared, however, to rea fecient support to the Republican can ever he may be. It has been suggested that the vote Democratic House on the Southern Pac If it should go through, should be issue

Crawford, Clinton, Calboun, Clay, ke a sad catalogue of names; and York World thinks Conkling may as wel up. The people don't "C" it. They
"C" sirs to rule over them.

The Springfield Republican is not afe dges having supported the De didate in 1872, is proud of it, and glad to do the same thing again if— They say in "the best-informed'

New York that ex-Gov. Sevn the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Pi cy, and will use all his influence to preve result. Seymour himself swears he consent; and the fervent prayer of the r The New York Herald still slashes

the Cæsarism question. In a recent makes this powerful classical allusion when the American Casar sees the we his loved and trusted Brutus raised " Et tu, Hoscoe?" and veil his fac Speaker Kerr is reported to be a v tions are concerned. He has the hig spect for Mr. Washburns, but will, of

ote for the other man whether he ha spect for him or not. Kerr thinks that The Indianapolis News playfully

warning the public against the spu of bloody shirt offered for sale by lesigning individual named Blaine."
with can afford to laugh; and we fa urbed by flings of this character. The Milwankee Sentinel, Carpenters

whisky organ, threatens to bolt Washb is nominated. But the Sentinel is not able as it was,—nor Mr. Matt Carpent for that matter. The Bristow light scathed the pair of them.—Springfle lican. The trouble with the Sentinel, knows, is too much whisky.—whisky ternally, internally, and eternally.

Mr. Fernando Wood's growing covards Mr. Morrison is the theme of and varied comment in the New Yor The Times refers to Mr. Wood in the nnequivocal terms: "It is bad enoughtairs of a great party should be i worse that his personal disapp Interfere with the progress of public Revenue reform and the resumption payments are supposed to be two of important questions at present before try. But the prospect of any definition ing taken by the House of Bepresents gard to either of them seems at pres pend on the caprice of a disappoints

whose name used to be considered in synonym for corruption."
Two Pictures For LOYAL ET.
The editor of the Waupun (Wis.)
Ander to show how radical a reform brought about in the Post-Office of the Bepresentatives, gives the employee office under the Forty-third Congre lican, and the ones now employed Democratic Forty-fourth. They form esting pictures for loyal eyes:

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Post-Office Employes Forty-third Comp
Sharwood, Postmaster, entered the servic
lieve, the Second Michigan Cavairy arily
He was in all the battles in the West, from
to the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in 1884
leg at the fight at Lattimer's Mill, on the 1
saw. Joseph F. Wilson, Assistant Postma
the service from Illinois, and in one of ti
the War had his lower jaw entirely shot aw
A. Wardell entered the service in 1861, in 1
setts regiment, and was totally disabled by
celved at the battle of Winnesser, Va., S.
J. H. Paine entered the army from Ohio
honorably during the War. R. S. Bishop
Michigan regiment during the War, a
arm shot away by a rube buildt. R. S.
while in service in a Wisconsin regiment, in
sycaight in the honorable shorter of the
furnished the service with furnished the service with
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honorably discharged in November,
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was honorably discharged in November,
was honorably discharged for November,
Sessions, New York: J. D. Serum and I
Fennsylvania; and Cripti Palmoni, District,
Market Service of the Service of the
Bost-Office Employed Forty-Fourth ConM. Stewart, Postmaster, from Virginia, with

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE M WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Sp matine casier at 32 cents

of profit be lacking, the enactment of the roposed bill will be the signal for the comseed bin was general withdrawal of presculation down to the \$45,000 limit by half the banks, and a complete withdrawal by the other half, including the surrender of eir charters. They will reorganize as private their charters. They will reorganize as private banks of discount and deposit under State laws, as the "advantages of the national system," of which Mr. B. speaks, consists chiefly of the privilege of being taxed twice or thrice as high as private banks on like capital. We shall leave to Mr. B. the cheerful task of ciphering out the effect on the business of the country of a contraction of \$350,000,000 of bank circula. the effect on the business of the country of a contraction of \$350,000,000 of bank circulation between now and January, 1879, unless the Government should step in and fill the void with a new emission of legal-tenders, and thus permanently postpone all hope and prospect of specie-payments, and at the same time subject the country to the imminent sick of having the Supreme Court declars. time subject the country to the imminent risk of having the Supreme Court declare that the \$400,000,000 limit of forced notes

not constitutionally be exceeded in time The Memphis Avalanche says: The Memphis Acalanche says:

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As long as this instinuation was confined to the desaantries and personalities of our city consemporaries, we have let it pass for the sake of

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not important enough to fill the measure of any
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low, wife of the Secretary of State rk, appeared in the gallery of the most one day last week, accompanied den, a niece of the Governor. The Irs. Bigelow's visit was to offer her two Senators who had defended her

ansband against attacks from the Republican ber of Sepators gathered about the side. A number of Senators gathered about the

The announced intention of Queen Victoria to spen Parliament is understood to furnish con-firmation of the report that the Princess Beatnce is soon to be married, and that the occasion will be improved to ask an allowance on her be-balf. Her Majesty has not opened Parliament in person since 1871, when the marriage of Princess Louise was foreshadowed.

The New York World suspects that the panic at Robinson Opera-House in Cinciunati was the his joke. If this be the correct version of the a new and extraordinary advance in the develop

"Jennie June." the very agreeable newspaper eriter and correspondent, refutes with some gagland newspaper that she couldn't keep house when she lived at Southbridge, twenty-one years go. She had a schoolmaster in the family who grote to her, in after life: "Never shall I forget the family prayers and your good Grahan bread." This was probably as strong an anhithesis as the schoolmaster could conceive.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—George F. Bartlott, New Bedford;
Cayl, N. P. Baker, New Bedford; R. B. Keuerson,
Boston: G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tompkins,
Boston: G. R. Walker, New York; D. S. Tompkins,
Brookly: Herman Levy, New York; H. L. Graves,
Rhanvi, W. Lowell, Sait Lake City; F. C. Adams,
Clerekad; J. W. Pfinger and Maj. G. W. Macfarlans,
Honolulu; B. C. Howard, San Francisco; A. E. and
J. I. Howard, Detroit; Gen. W. Merritt, U. S. A.; J.
L. Abernshy, Leavenworth... Grand Pacific—J. W.
Musson, Buffalo; G. W. James and A. V. H.
Carpenter, Milwaukoe; E. E. Potter, San Francisco; H. C. Wagner and B. D. Wnitchouse,
Gonic, Vk.; J. B. Miller, Des Motnes: T. L.
Kimball, Omaha; John McLennan, Montreal;
H. O. Moes, Berlin, N. Y.; J. O. Moss, Sandusky; J. L. Philbrick, Kausas; H. J. Darand, Rasine; I. B. Briggs, Terre Haute; John G. Scott, St.
Louis... Tremont House—G. A. Lawton, Green Bay;
O. Everts, Indianapolis; E. S. Carter, Keokuk; J. W.
Van Clere, Ypalianti; S. M. Reynolds, Pittsburg;
Leopold Stirn, Kalamaroo; J. L. Lathrop, Missouri,
Oren Ott, Mendots; A. J. Dalles, U. S. A.; C. S. Maxwell, Winons; C. F. Jamiet, Urbana; M. R.
Teegarden, Racine; J. Lanings, LaSalle; D. J.
Zedvards, Boston; J. Dunham, Cleveland; Gen. W.
Horton, Defron, Linings; E. L. Merritt, Springfield
[Ill.) Register: George Scroggs, Champaign (Ill.)
Gazetts; the Hon, W. H. Green, Cairo; the Caroline
Botton; Thomas Blakely, Philadelphia; Co. Charles
Botton; Thomas Blakely, Philadelphia; Co. Charles
Botton; Thomas Blakely, Philadelphia; Co. Charles
Mills, Racck Baind..., Gardner House—Miss Minnie
Miller, Memphis; H. Hawes and wife, Miss Hawes and
Miss Tracey, Boston; W. S. Hugbes, P. P. Car Com-

POLITICAL NOTES.

The St. Louis Republican paraphrases the same of the favorite Indiana orator into "The Tall Sycamore of the Whitewash."

Harper's Weekly manifests a weakness for Hayes. It is prepared, however, to render efort to the Republican candidate shoever he may bo. It has been suggested that the vote of the

Democratic House on the Southern Pacific job, if it should go through, should be issued as a Crawford, Clinton, Calboun, Clay, and Cass make a sad catalogue of names; and the New

York World thinks Conkling may as well give it up. The people don't "C" it. They want no "C" sirs to rile over them. The Springfield Republican is not afeard. It acknowledges having supported the Democratic candidate in 1872, is proud of it, and will be glar to do the same thing again if-what an if

They say in "the best-informed" circles New York that ex-Gov. Seymour is opposed to ination of Gov. Tilden for the Presiden cy, and will use all his influence to prevent that result. Seymour himself swears he will ne'er consent; and the fervent prayer of the righteous

The New York Herald still slashes around or the Caesarism question. In a recent issue it makes this powerful classical allusion: "It is his loved and trusted Brutus raised to strike that he will say, with mildly-reproachful looks 'Et tu, Roscoe?' and veil his face for the end." Speaker Kerr is reported to be a very good

Washburne man, so far as his personal predilec-tions are concerned. He has the highest re-spect for Mr. Washburne, but will, of course, vote for the other man whether he has any respect for him or not. Kerr thinks that the nor ination of Washburne would trouble the Demo

The Indianapolis News playfully says that Senator Morton has published an advertisement of bloody shirt offered for sale by "a certain lesigning individual named Blaine." Those who wie can afford to laugh; and we fancy neither Mr. Blaine nor Mr. Morton will be seriously dispurbed by flings of this character.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, Carpenter and crooked whisky organ, threatens to bolt Washburne if he is nominated. But the Sentinel is not so formidable as it was,—nor Mr. Matt Carpenter either, for that matter. The Bristow lightning has scathed the pair of them.—Springfield Republican. The trouble with the Sentinel, everybody knows, is too much whisky, -whisky applied externally, internally, and eternally.

Mr. Fernando Wood's growing coolness towards Mr. Morrison is the theme of extended and varied comment in the New York papers. The Times refers to Mr. Wood in the following unequivocal terms: "It is bad enough that the affairs of a great party should be in any way controlled by a person of the character and ante-cedents of Fernando Wood, but it is rather worse that his personal disappointments should interfere with the progress of public business. Revenue reform and the resumption of speci payments are supposed to be two of the most important questions at present before the country. But the prospect of any definite action being taken by the House of Representatives in regard to either of them seems at present to dewhose name used to be considered in this city as

TWO PICTURES FOR LOYAL EYES. The editor of the Waupun (Wis.) Leader, in rder to show how radical a reform has been brought about in the Post-Office of the House of Representatives, gives the employes of the Post-Office under the Forty-third Congress, Repubican, and the ones now employed under the sting pictures for loyal eyes:

Democratic Forty-fourth. They form two intersting pictures for loyal eyes:

Post-Ogic Employes Porty-third Congress—Henry
Sherwood, Postmaster, entered the service in, we believe, the Second Michigan Cavairy early in the War.
He was in all the battles in the West, from Perrysville
to the battle of Kenessaw Mountain in 1864, and lost a
leg at the fight at Lattimer's Mill, on the left of Kenesaw. Joseph F. Wilson, Assistant Postmaster, entered
the service from Illinois, and in one of the battles of
the War had his lower Jaw entirely shot away. Francis.
A. War had his lower Jaw entirely shot away. Francis.
A. H. Paine entered the service in 1861, in a Massachusettarogiment, and was totally disabled by wounds reselved at the battle of Winchester, Va. Soyl. 10, 1864.
J. H. Paine entered the army from Ohio, and served
tonorshly during the War. H. S. Bishop served in a
Michigan regiment during the War, and had his
sam shot away by a rebel bitlet. R. S. McMichael,
while in service in a Wisconsin regiment, nearly lost his
greight in the honorable discharge of his duty. Norman Crane, of Vermont, was not in the army, but
furnished the service with two substitutes. D. B.
Bradley chilsted in a Wisconsin Regiment in 1861, and
was honorably discharged in November, 1864. A. M.
Legg, from New York, served during the War in our
navy. C. M. Thomas, Iowa; J. H. Lytie and W. B.
Sasions, New York; J. D. Serun and D. F. Bishop,
Pennsylvania; and Ortpit Palmont, District of Columlis, ware appointed from civil life.
Post-Ofice Employee Forty-Fourth Congress—James
M. Stewart, Postmaster, from Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, G. W. Rennedy, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, G. W. Rennedy, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, W. B. Lower, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, W. B. Lower, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, G. W. Rennedy, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, J. R. Fisher, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, W. B. Lower, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, W. B. Lower, Virginia, served in
the Rebel army, W.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Spirits of turWASI'INGTON.

Special Consular Agent Gives an Account of His Travels.

He Discovers Much Rottenness in That Branch of the Government Service.

And Especially Notes that the Average Consul Is Ignorant and Incompetent.

A Bill to Vest the Title of the Lake-Front Lands in the City of Chicago.

The House Majority Again Dodge Vote on the Finance Question.

Minister Schenck to Be Investigated by the House Finance Committee.

Debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Bill in the House.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

THE STORY OF A SPECIAL AGENT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Springer's Committee on the expenditures of the State Department has discovered a new mine in what is alment has discovered a new inflored property of the official report of D. B. Randolph Keim upon the Consular Service of the United States. Keim, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, visited as the Special Inspecting Agent of the Government every Consulate of the United States in every country of the globe, making a special report on each Consulate, and traveling in two years and a half 60,00 miles. Some portions of his voluminous report have been published, but the copy which the Springer Committee alleges as having been supressed has certainly hitherto been at least bu very little known. This document has certainly a terrible arraignment of the entire Consular system. The digest of the report comprises one octavo volume of considerable size. Springer's Committee will undoubtedly use this report ac

THE BASIS OF A NEW DEPARTURE in the investigation, and will summon Keim t substantiate the statements made in it. The following is a reference to some of the leading facts and conclusions of this report: He finds that the defects in consular law are very great, and there is a lamentable want of practical knowledge among Consuls of the necessities of the Consular ser-vice. There is too much law on some subjects and none at all on very important ones. There is no statute which gives any bureau officer authority to enforce any of the laws. The present system is principally founded on the idea of "everybody for himself." The only check upon the wholesale appropriation of fees or the reck-less disbursement of funds by some of the offi-cers has been

less disbursement of funds by some of the officers has been

THE CONSTANT SUSPICION

of the Bureau officers, whose long experience
in these expenditures has not made them careful in passing accounts. The act of July 1,
1870, relating to commerce with China and
Japan, the third section of which is a fair index
to a bill which furnishes such corrupt opportunities, was drafted by Mr. Seward, present
United States Consul of Shanghai. This fact
was told by Seward himself to Keim. Keim
disparages the attempt to make the consular
service a source of revenue by the payment of
inadequate salaries to consular officers. This
chapter of his report will not be as well received
by the Democrats. Mr. Keim says such a policy may bring a few thousand dollars into the
Treasury, but it will certainly take a great many
more thousands out. This cheap system has
resulted in the practice of
MANY PERSONAL IMPORTIONS
by the Consuls and has discreased us in a matical

resulted in the practice of MANY FERSONAL IMPOSITIONS by the Consuls, and has diagraced us in a national point of view beyond estimate. Keim recommends that there should be a Bureau officer at

home who should have control of the consular service. His chapter upon the incompetency of consular officers is a startling one. His experience is that the vast majority of Counsuls are unfit for their places, and exercise their functions for their personal ends or for gain. They do not dignify the service by their presence, but add to its notoriety by their defects. Nearly every Consulate visited had some defects. A great portion of the officers were noted for incompetency, low habits, and vulgarity. The chief lapses of the Consuls are in the collection of fees, in the exercise of judicial powers, in the adjustment of the business of American citizens in the selling of the American flag, in running out ships, in the discharge of seamen, in giving relief to sick seamen, in issuing local passports, in countenancing ship masters, and in taxing Chinese emigrants. Mr. Keim says: "Indeed the most, interesting feature of my investigation was the ingenuity displayed by consular officers since the act of 1856, particularly in defrauding the Government.

act of 1856, particularly in defraiding the Government.

GHEAT FRAUDS

are practiced in the disbursement of the fund for the relief of American seamen in foreign ports. There is no branch in the consular service subject to greater abuse than the administration of these humane funds. Vouchers have been paid by the ream when the Treasury officers believed that they were questionable. There is, however, no law which authorizes an officer to dispute an account that is in due form, and against which no circumstantial objection can be found."

The check, Mr. Keim says, that the Treasury Department has upon the system of Consular accounts is a burlesque upon official accountability. "There is." he continues, "hardly a feature in the Consular service that does not indicate imbecility in the point of the executive force, humilition in point of character, and penurionsness and extravagance in point of practice." Keim classifies these irregularities as follows: First, neglect of duty from incompetency and willfulness; second, in regard to Consular fees; third, in the exercise of judicial powers fourth, in regard to invoices; fifth, in the use of the office for personal advancement; sixth, in accounting for fees.

Keim found that a large proportion of the Consuls were

the office for personal advancements; state, as accounting for fees.

Keim found that a large proportion of the Consuls were and that in remote places they had entirely left their morals at home, and lived a life disgraceful to civilization. As to several of the Consulates in South America, Keim says of the accounts for the relief of sick seamen: "It is my judgment that not one voucher in ten is a bona fide expenditure." He found that in a great number of places axiortionate and illegal fees were charged for invoices. He reports that no consular officer has ever been punished. He says: "I am not aware of a single case of formal investigation and punishment of a Consular officer for his offense. Removal from office, when removal has been made, as a rule has been extremely tardy." In the year 1872 Keim reports that the Consuls withheld in excess of their lawful fees \$75.774. He found general looseness in the keeping of accounts. In many cases no accounts for fees were kept. Some were kept in lead-pencil. Not more than a half a dozen Consulates of the whole list had a complete set of books. Since 1886, very few had posted up the fee list as the regulations require. He found that enormous fees were paid to the United States Commissioners in places where there are Consulates, and reported it to be his opinion that in many instances the Commissioners divided with the Consuls.

THE FOLLOWING SAMPLES show the relative difference of the fees of the Consuls and of the Commissioners. In many cases these Commissioners are not even citizens of the United States. London Consulate salaries, \$7,500; Commissioners fees, \$2,500; Commissioners' fees, \$4,573. Bradford Consulate fees, \$2,500; Commissioners' fees, \$2,500; Commissioners' fees, \$4,677. Liverpool Consulate fees, \$7,500; Commissioners' fees, \$6,030.

The law relating to the Consular services are contained in forty-five acts, of which fourteen are Appropriation bills. A thorough organiza-

THE LAKE FRONT. BILL GIVING THE TITLE TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune. WARHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Carter Harrison has introduced the following bill for the lake-front question. The bill does not relate to Sec. 15, but to Sec. 10. Harrison has examined the Land-Office records since he has been here, and fluds that the City of Chicago has no title what ever to the land except by reason of the original dedication for park purposes. The following a the text of the bill:

the text of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conference and the United States of the United States in and to Township 39, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Coolf, and State of Illinois, which lies north of the south line of said Sec. 10, and south of the south line of Randolph street, extending east of the east line of Michigan avenue, extended south as shown on the original plat of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, together with all the riparisa rights or rights of scoresion thereto belonging, or in any way appertaining thereto, and the same is hereby granted to the City of Chicago, to have and to hold the same to the said City of Chicago and its sesigns forever.

NATIONAL FINANCE. ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF DEMOCRATIC CAUTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.-The effect the Democratic caucus was plainly noticeable in the House to-day. The Democrats have post-poned their unwisdom for one week. The consequence was that the House proceedings were more barren than they often are of Mondays. It seemed to be the purpose of the Democrate to avoid committing either party to the vague and broad generalities that are so usual in Monday's resolutions. Not a single finance proposi tion was presented for a vote by the Democrats The finance question is in abeyance, with that party at least, until after the caucus to-morrow night. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, however, did for the Democrats what, for the first time, they have refused on Mondays to do for themselves. He committed them to a very fooliah vote on the general finance question. He succeeded in forcing

upon these two propositions: First, that there is no constitutional authority in Congress to issue paper money as a legal tender in time of peace; second, that all currency legislation should tend to specie resumption, to which the Government has pledged its faith. The technical motion was to so suspend the rules that these two propositions could be brought to aseparate vote. This motion failed by a vote of 96 years to 140 nays. The vote, of course, was not a test vote upon the imerits of the question, but negatively it showed the unwillingness of the Democrats to affirm such propositions. The Democrats, with few exceptions, voted nay. AN INDIRECT VOTE

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Public Buildings Committee have further postponed its inrings Committee base arriver possioned as in-vestigation of the Chicago Custom-House mat-ter until Secretary Bristow can have time to furnish the Committee with proofs of corrup-tion, if he has any. Barney Caulfield, of the Committee, in his general statement of the case, declared that Bristow would be able to produce proof of fraud in connection with the contracts. Bristow has not yet done this. It is not known that he will or can do it. Meanwhile the inves-tigation waits. One of the results of the investigation is quite certain to be a report in favor of abolishing the present sys-tem of making contracts, by which

in favor of abolishing the present system of making contracts, by which the Government, while pretending to be working under the Eight-Hour law, allows contractors 15 per cent additional on account of the ten-hour system. Several of the committeemen say that this Mullett system of contracting

and that the Government ought not to countenance any such hypocrisy. The Committee on Public Buildings will recommend a change in the form of contract, which allows the Government contractors on public buildings a percentage on the aggregate amount of the entire payroll. The Committee is satisfied that such contract make it advantageous to contractors to prolong work and increase expense.

CHARGES AGAINST MUELLER.

In the Committee on Public Buildings, one of the charges made against Mueller under his contract is, that he delays work in order to increase his percentage on the aggregate pay-roll.

orease his percentage on the aggregate pay-roll, and that he employs many poor workmen to make his commissions greater. The Governmake his commissions greater. The Government supervision goes only to the quality of the work ultimately done, and not to the time required for doing it, so that the Government under the present law-form of contracts practically has no power to limit the amount of the labor-roll upon which the contractor may receive his commission.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

DIGGING FOR CORRUPTION.

Special Denatch to The Change Tribune.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Judi Committee met this morning to take testimony under the resolution introduced by Mr. Holman, requiring the Committee to ascertain whether corrupt means had been used to procure the which was granted on the 3d of March, 1871. When the Committee met the question was asked whether the session should be public or private. There was a general impression in favor of a public session, as the mat-ter concerned the public, and that will probably be the result; but for the meetter concerned the public, and that will probably be the result; but for the meeting of to-day, and probably the next one, it was thought best not to make public whatever the the court of the court of

THE INVESTIGATIONS, {
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Democrats continue their secret investigations. The Republicans assert that the reason why this is done is that very little has been discovered, and that the Democrats desire to withhold the results which they expect to secure until near the close of Congress, when the Republicans will have no opportunity to reply.

THE POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

still continue the examination of discharged clerks and disappointed contractors, whom Post-master-General Jewell has been for a year try-

master-General Jewell has been for a year trying to get into the Penitentiary. Jewell defies the Committee to investigate any farther than he can. It is a significant fact that this Committee has not yet called for a single record from the Department.

TENING TO RAISE A MUSS.

The Democratic press have been endeavoring to make a quarrel between Secretary Bristow and Senator Conkling out of the removal of Col. Frank Howe as Special Customs-Agent in New York, and the appointment of Moses Hall in his place. Howe is an intimate friend of Conkling, consequently war was assumed to have been declared between Conking and Bristow. What will be said of this row next Wednesday morning, when Col. Howe will resume his duties in New York, and Hall is assigned to different duties?

Senator Conkling makes the statement that he does not remember to have said anything about a third term, as has been asserted by what he calls the independent press. The gentleman to The Speaker appointed Messrs. Buckner, Cats, and

whom he cannot remember to have talked was ex-Representative J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, and he not only agreed that Grant was available because he would carry the eutire South in the Convention, but he (Conkling) did not feel so sure he would be equally anxious to carry it for any one else.

Willard of Michigan, conferees on the part of the House.

SCHENCK.

Mr. Peirce offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report what carton, if any, has been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the course of St.

sure he would be equally anxions to carry it for any one else.

Gen. Schenck is to have his day in the American Congress, as well as in the courts of England. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs was to day instructed to look into the Emma Mine land the Machado business, and the Secretary of State was requested to permit the the Committee to learn what the State Department files say about it. The resolution was something of a sensation, as it was introduced by Pierce, of Boston, a Republican member. There was not a dissenting voice. Fish will not be able to write an answer of flowery generalities. The Committee is instructed to go in person to the State Department, and examine the correspondence. he correspondence.
[To the Associated Press.]

the correspondence.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PACHYO RAILHOADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The sinking-fund propositions of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day are those which were submitted in February, 1876, providing in each case for the creation of a sinking fund by the payment of certain fixed amounts into the United States Treasury yearly, and also the retention by the Government of all amounts then or thereafter earned for governmental transportation. Secretary Bristow expresses an opinion that some such arrangement should be made, but leaves it wholly to Congress to determine how, and by what means, and in what sums, and at what period, sinking funds should be obtained and applied. He intimates, however, that he considers the offers of the companies inadequate. The Central Pacific proposed to pag \$400,000 per annum, and the Union Pacific \$500,000 for the next ten years, and \$1,000,000 thereafter.

Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Committee on Wavs and Means, says that in the course of eight or ten days he will ask the Committee to formally consider his Tariff bill. He is in no hurry to press it, wishing, first, to elicit a public discussion on the subject. He had every reason to believe that the Committee will indore the bill substantially, and that the House will pass it.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Fob. 7.—The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the New York Board of Trade demonstrating the nex-pediency of attempting the resumption of specie payments before the requisite conditions are

Mr. Morrill gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up and consider the House bill appropriating \$1,500,000 to aid in the Centennial celebration.

do would be done then. Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with verbal amendments, the House bill providing for the payment of the judgment rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims. Mr. Sargent moved to make the rate of interest on such judgment 6 per cent per annum instead of 4 per cent, but, after some discussion, he withdrew the amendment, but gave notice that he would offer it

nereafter to some other bill relating to the Alabam Court. The amendments proposed by the Committee were concurred in, and the bill passed. PAGIFIC RALISOADS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the Senate resolution of Jan. 26, inclosing communications from Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and C. P. Huntington, the Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the Amounts of the total Company is regard to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in regard to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in regard to the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

amounts due to the Government by said Companies.

Mr. West moved that the communication be printed
and laid on the table. So ordered. He gave notice
that at an early day he would call it up and submit
some remarks in regard to pecuniary and other relations existing between the Government and the Pacific

Railroad.

Mr. Sherman entered a motion to refer the communication to the Committee on Finance. He said he had no objection to the matter being printed and laid on the table now, so that the Senator from Louisians might submit his remarks.

Mr. West gave notice that he would move to have the matter referred to the Committee on Railroads.

FINCHARCK'S CASE.

PINCHBACK'S GASE.

After the expiration of the morning bour the Sesumed consideration of the resolution for the resumed consideration of the resolution for the nission of P. B. S. Finchback as Senator from Louision of P. B. S. Finchback as Senator from Louision of P. B. S. Finchback as

mission of P. B. 8. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Thurman spoke in opposition to his admission,
claiming that Finchback had no prima facie case upon
which he could be seated. Mr. Thurman said there
was but one thing upon which the question tuned,
and that was whether the body of men which assumed
to elect Pinchback was the awful Legislature of
Louisians or not. If they did compose the lawful
Legislature, then Pinchback was entitled to his seal.
If they did not, then he could not be admitted.

Mr. Thurman then referred to the decision of the
Supreme Court of Louisians, and said the question
now before the Senate was for the Senate to decide, and
no decision of any court, not even of the Supreme Court
of the United States, should have any influence in the
matter, the Senate being the exclusive judge of the
siection and qualifications of its own members. In
conclusion he said he did not see how
the changing circumstances in Louisiana could change
the local Legislature. conclusion he said he did not see how the changing circumstances in Loudsiana could change the legal opinions. Were Senators to listen to an ap-peal to choose between a Republican and a Democrat, as if they were sitting as electors? If Senators would stand by their conscience, which induced them to vote for the Carpenter bill, he would promise them that there would be a result which would be in accordance with the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Christiancy spoke against the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. Howe in favor. Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned. NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John J. Rinaker, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illmois; A. E. Adams, of Kentucky, Consul at Port Said: Seafa S. Salater, of Idaho, Register of the Land-Office at Lewiston, Idaho.

CONFIRMATIONS.

of Kentucky, Consul at Port Said; Soth S. Slater, of Idaho, Register of the Land-Office at Lowiston, Idaho.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Charles E. Brown, Pendom Agent at Cinciunati; Levi Dague, coiner in the Mint at Carson City, Newada.

There was a discussion which lasted nearly an hour and a half, respecting the nomination of E. C. Billings, to be United States District Judge for Louisiana, vice Durell, resigned. The report of the Judiciary Committee recommends confirmation. This was opposed by several Democratic Senators on the ground that Billings took part in the preparation and issuance of the so-called "Midnight Order" of Judge Durell, and that he was improperly connected with the transaction of Norton, the Register in Bankruptcy. These sliegations were denied by Senator West and several members of the Judiciary Committee, who cisimed to show that they were entirely unfounded. The indications are that when the matter is decided Billings will be confirmed by a nearly solid Republican vote, and his friends assert that some of the Democratic Senators also will vote for his confirmation.

HOURE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. Morey—The recolutions of the Louisiana Legislature for an appropriation to construct levess on the Mississippi River.
By Mr. Rayler—To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands.
By Mr. Harrison—To confirm Chicago's title to certain lands in Cook County.
By Mr. Fort—Declaring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holday, and that on the 14th of April the national flag shall float at half-mast.
By Mr. Beard—To substitute legal-tender notes for National bank-notes, and to repeal the Resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875.

A FEELER.

Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules so that the follows:

ports receivable one-half in legal-tender notes, and to repeal the Resumption act of the 14th of January, 1873.

Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules so that the House may proceed to a vote separately on the following two resolutions:

Resolved, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin mohey and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, does not include authority to issue paper of Government as money, and in the judgment of the House the Constitution nowhere confers on Congress the power to issue in time of peace the promise or obligations of the Government as legal tender in payment of debts.

Resolved, That any legislation touching the legal-tender currency of the Government should keep steadly in view the resumption of specie-payment, and should tend to enhance the value of that currency for the redemption of which the faith of the United States has been piedged to its citizens.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—That is a very important subject. We ought to have a word to say about it.

Mr. Holman—The proposition ought to be divided. The Speaker—The gentleman from Iowa proposes that it will be divided.

Mr. Cox—I hope it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Rasson—If the open the proposition, it is not a vote on the metrits of the question, but only a vote on the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Rasson—If the vote be in the negative, it will be a rejection of the resolution.

Mr. Randall—Not a bit of it.

Mr. Peirce offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report what action, if any, has been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the connection of the United States Minister at the court of St. James with the Directory of the so-called Emma Ming. and with the presecution of the Machado claim, Adopted.

and with the prosecution of the Machado claim, Adopted.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoakins in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Holman on the necessity of economy in public expenditures. In reply to Mr. Monroe's argument last week adverse to the suppression of the mission to Greece, he ridiculed the idea of attributing any political importance to modern Greece. He proceeded to quote from State dispatches a description by the Minister to Greece of the religious ceremony on Easter eve, in which the King is mentioned as wearing a uniform of a general officer, with the ribbon of his royal order on his breast, and the Queen as wearing white satin robes which "seemed to steal color from her cheeks."

[A laugh by Monroe.] His friend (Monroe) should not indulge in such levity. This was a State paper that he was reading from containing special dispatches sent to the State Department at the expense of the people.

Mr. Monroe said that if his friend inferred that, be-

not indulge in such levity. This was a State paper that he was reading from, containing special dispatches sent to the State Department at the expense of the people.

Mr. Monroe said that if his friend interred that, because there were officials who lacked good sense, their offices should be abolished, by the same reasoning (if half of what the newspapers said were believed) Congress itself ought to be abolished.

Mr. Holman continued his criticism of the State papers, including a dispately from Mr. Bingham, hinister to Japan, descriptive of his reception by the Emperor and Empress, and summed up by declaring that this whole thing of diplomacy was a sham and an obsolete institution. The only exception he made was in the case of Mr. Washburne, Minister to France who, he said, had rendered important service to mankind in the late Franco-German War.

Mr. Garfeid said he sympathized with the Committee on Appropriations in its laudable endeavors to cut down expenses. There were several places where expenses might be reduced, such as fortifications, public buildings, etc., but he had been a little surprised to find the reductions proposedjin this lill, because every intelligent man would admit that the foreign service of the Government, both at home and stroad, had been most economically conducted, most housettly managed, and most carefully kept up of any Department of the Government. He alluded to the fact that from 1803 to 1856 there had been no change in the salaries of Ministers and Consuls abroad. At that time some of the high missions cost (in the way of salary, outfit, and first abroad, making the salaries of first-class missions \$17,500 a year. That had been considered a fair, reasonable compensation, considering the cost of living that dening at that time, and, although within the last twenty and the salaries of the last twenty and the salaries of the last wenty and the cost of living that dening at that time, and although within the last twenty and the salaries of the cost of living at that time, and althou

The Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the payment of judgments rendered by the Alabama Court plaims were concurred in,

THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Park Place Congregational Church of this city is one of the churches invited by Plymouth Church to send delegates to participate in the Congrega-tional Council called by Plymouth Church.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Walcott, of this city, has finally accepted the invitation to be a member of the Advisory Council of Plymouth Church. The First Congregational and Euclid Avenue Congregational Churches have also accepted the invitation, and will send delegates.

NORWICH, CONN. NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 7.—The Second Congregational Church of this city has voted unanimously to decline participation in the Plymouth Advisory Council.

RAILROADS.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
Bosrox, Mass., Feb. 7.—The result of the
Eastern Railroad Company's meeting to-day was feeling on the part of all interested, in that they must work together to bring the road out of its present difficulties. The large stockholders its present difficulties. The large stockholders were all agreed, and, had it not been for a well-known lobbyist, there would hardly have been a word said against the proposed arrangement. Now, the Directors and creditors are to support the passage of a bill authorizing the mortgage of the road for \$10,000,000. The Railroad Companies favor it, and it is thought there will be no strenuous opposition to it. The new Directors represent the bondholders and creditors, as well as the stockholders, and the presence of Gov. Stearns in the Board is a guarantee that there will be some business principles about the management.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune. DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—The packing season here is closed. About 50,000 hogs were packed, which number is 20,000 short of last year. THE COUNCIL.

Grand Wrangle Over the City Printing.

The "Inter-Ocean" Seems to Be Slipping Behind in the Race.

The Stone-Cutters Want No Convict-Work on the Court-House,

A New Ordinance Introduced for the Consumers' Gas Company.

Street Improvements, Reports, Etc. A regular meeting of the Common Council was eld last evening, President Dixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

BOILER INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Boiler Inspector was prented and placed on file.

MISCELLAN EOUS. A communication was received from the Board of County Commissioners, embodying the result of their latest action as to the new Court-House. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings

and Grounds.

Ald. Stont presented an order to enable the ontractor to pave, grade, and curb a portion of Larrabee street. Referred to the Committee of Streets and Alleys. North Division.

By the same Alderman, referring to another portion of the same street.

THE CONSUMERS' NEW ORDINANCE.

An ordinance in reference to the Consumers' Gas-Light and Coke Company was introduced and referred to the Committees on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions.

The substance of the ordinance is that permission be granted to the Company to lay its pipes, etc., on any of the streets or public ways of the city, subject to the same restrictions as are lawfully imposed upon the gas companies now doing business. The maximum price shall not exceed \$2.50 per 1,000 feet for sixteen-candle ras, the city, for its street-lamps, etc., to be

now doing business. The maximum price shall not exceed \$2.50 per 1,000 feet for sixteen-candle gas, the city, for its street-lamps, etc., to be charged not to exceed \$2; the Company to expend not less than \$100.000 in the purchase of ground, erection of works, and laying mains within one year, and the works to be ready for manufacture of gas within two years.

An ordinance was introduced providing that the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company shall remove all their tracks on Clark street, except the small piece near Fifteenth street. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. The ordinance was the joint production of the road and the citizens, and is understood to be satisfactory to both parties.

SERENT OPENINGS.

Ald. Reidy introduced an order to the effect that Quarry street be opened from Archer avenue to Rum street. Passed.

Ald. McDonald presented an order calling for the immediate opening of Lumber street, which was stated to be so hindered that the Fire Department could not use it. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

BEALY SLOUGH.

Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

REALY SLOUGH.

Ald. Reidy presented an order authorizing the filling of Healy Slough from Archer avenue to Main street.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the question settled as to whether the Slough was a navigable stream. He would have the matter go to the Law Department.

Another ordinance providing for the dredging of Healey Slough was called up, and still au-other order was presented repealing the dredg-

other order was presented repealing the dredging ordinance.

Ald. Cullerton said that if the job was done as proposed it would cause a greater stench than now. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alloys, W. D.

An ordinance was presented instructing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$50 for information which would lead to the conviction of any offender against the health laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. R. B. Stone presented an order to the effect that the Board of Public Works be instructed to prepare an ordinance for the construction of a tunnel under the river at Fourteenth street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division and South Division.

ize each other.

Aid. Fitzgerald repeated his speech as before recited.

'Ald. Woodman moved the previous question, and it was called.

The potition was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the Committee be requested to report on the petition next Monday evening. Carried.

The whole exhibition was a beautiful specimen of the cheapest kind of buncombe, and bidding for stonecutters' votes.

An ordinance was introduced to provide for street-sprinkling. Referred.

Massrs. McCarg, Lancaster, and Dunlap petitioned for permission to open a street on Western avenue, near Thirty-first street. Referred.

On motion of Ald. Hildreth, the special orders in relation to the Ogden Avenue Street-Railway was postponed one week, and made a special order for 8 octock.

Dooks on the lake shore.

The ordinance in relation to Van Steinberg's dock-project was called up. The ordinance, which has before been published, provides that the grantee shall have power to connect a certain dock with the shore of Lake Michigan near the foot of Bandolph street.

Ald. Clarke desired to make a speech upon this ordinance. The State Legislature, in 1869, sold to the Illinois Central Railroad the entire harbor from Monroe street sonth to Sixteeuth street. The law granting the property was repealed in 1871, after an injunction restraining the railroad from exercising its privileges had been allowed by Judge Drummond, who held that neither the city nor the Legislature had the right to deed away the land which was given in fee to the city to control the lake-front, and that the present was the proper time to assert it.

Ald. Cullerton said that he had no doubt that Van Steinberg was the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and that the object of the movement was the strengthen the rispan of the

companies.

Aid. Clarke denied the identity of Van Steinberg with any railroad company, and said that he expected that if the ordinance were passed

they would have to show their hands.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the document be referred to the Law Department to have their opinion as to how it would affect the riparian rights.

Ald. Richardson moved that the subject be not over two weeks.

Ald. Richardson moved that the subject be put over two weeks.

Ald. Fitzgerald objected to the grant because no money was paid for it.

Ald. Richardson's motion was carried.

Ald. Clarke moved that the matter be made the special for two weeks at 8 p. m. Carried.

Ald. Ryan moved that the Council adjourn.

Lost.

Aid. Nyan moved that the Council sajourn.

Lost.

OORPORATION PRINTING.

Ald. White moved that the Council proceed to elect a Corporation Printer, and that the Chair appoint three tellers.

Aid. Clark submitted a letter from S. P. Bounds giving the comparative amounts to be gotten under each bid. By this the Inter-Ocean would give 180 ems nonparall for 45 cents for second insertion; the Post would give 182 ems nonparell for 42 cents first insertion and 37½ cents for second; the Courier would give 182 ems nonparell for 30 cents for first and 20 cents each subsequent insertion. cents for first and 20 cents each subsequent in-sertion.

Ald. Richardson inquired of Ald. Clark how great a saving the lowest bid would be.

The answer was that it would save about \$5,000 a year in English and the same in Ger-man, or \$20,000 for two years on both.

Ald. Woodman moved to postpone the election to the first Monday in May in order to give the new Council an opportunity to elect their own Printer.

new Council an opportunity to elect their own Printer.

Ald. White moved that Ald. Woodman's motion be laid on the table. Carried.

The Chair ruled that the only way that the question could be put was by resolution, and Ald. White took an appeal.

Ald. Fitzgeraid moved that the whole matter be put over for one week. Lost by 13 to 23.

Ald. White withdrew his appeal.

Ald. Coey moved that the subject be postponed beyond the reach of the present Council, or until some time in May.

Ald. Quirk said that the people who were calling for a postponement seemed to be afraid of the criticisms of the defeated papers.

Ald. Sweeney said that he had been in the

Ald. Gunderson was opposed to postponement.

Ald. Sweeney said that he had been in the Council seventeen months and had not had a chance to vote for a Printer, and he wanted one.

Ald. Coey's motion was lost.

Ald. Cullerton moved to recommit the whole subject to a committee.

Ald. White moved to lay the last motion on the table. Lost.

Ald. Richardson explained the law of the case as he understood it, claiming that the City Printer was an officer, and, therefore, he (or it) held over until next spring.

Printer was an omcer, and, these ore, as the held over until next spring.

The question on Cullerton's motion came sp, and it was lost.

Ald. Stout moved that the Council proceed to the election of a City Printer, and moved the previous question.

At this point the most extraordinary tangle grew out of the different motions, and it seemed for twenty minutes as if there would be a beautiful row, but it was at length tided over by heavy hammering.

beautiful row, but it was at length tided over by heavy hammering.

A motion to adjourn having been voted down, the Council proceeded to the designation of a City Printer.

Ald. Stone offered a resolution maming the Inter-Ocean as the City Printer with all that the name implied. Lost by the following vote:

Inter-Ocean as the City Printer with all that the name implied. Lost by the following vote:

Year-Richardson, Warren, Pitzgerald. Coey, Spalding, Stone, of the Fifth; Cullerton, McClowry, Clark, of the Teuth; Heath, Cleveland, Qurrk, Ryan, Jonas, Dixon—16.

Nays-Poley, Stone, of the Fourth; Reid, Sommer, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, White, Gunderson, Waterman, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Dickinson, Corcoran—19.

Ald. White moved that the Courier be designated as the City Printer, at 30 cents per square for the first insertion and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Ald. Fitzgerald said that the present movement could not have been pushed unless there had been something behind it. He proceeded to argue the case in support of his theory.

Ald. White replied with indignation and heat, and denied the allegations inodly.

Ald. Clark moved to substitute the words Post and Mail for the word Courier.

Ald. O'Brien moved that the motion be laid on the table. Carried.

Ald. Fitzgerald repeated his quasi-allegations in a furious tone, and said that there must have been something behind the selection,

Ald. Quirk rose in a red heat and hurled back at Ald. Fitzgerald the defiance he had toseed across the house, saying, among other things, that Ald. F. had not the instincts of a gentiuman, and that he had used language which be didn't know the meaning of. War was imminent, but was avoided by the withdrawal of the offensive language by Ald, Fitzgerald.

Ald. White moved the previous question, which was lost.

Ald. Woodman moved that The Taibure be

Ald. R. B. Stone presented an order to the effect that the Board of Public Works be instructed to prepare an ordinance for the construction of a tunnel under the river at Fourteenth street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division and South Division.

The stone-currers.

The following petition was presented by Ald. Bailey:

To the Honorable the Board of City Council: We, the journeymen stone-cutters of this city, through their Committee, do most respectfully pray that your honorable Board will take into consideration the interests of the Journeymen stone-cutters of this city, many of whom are tax-payers, and concur in the most beastly kind of fillibustering.

consideration of the continue of the continue

Testimonials from well-known lee cal dealers in fine family groceries, who, for a long time, have sold Burnett's standard flavoring extracts:

"We have sold Burnett's standard flavoring extracts:
"We have sold Eurnett's flavorings for years,—self them exclusive. The very best in the country."—Standard and Co.
"I have sold them for years, always good."—Cady, Hodges & Co.
"I have sold Burnett's cooking extracts upward of twaive years. Always found them standard and reliable."—Patrick Gillespee.

"We have sold them for a long time. Livays find them pure and reliable."—Rechased Bree.

"Five years' constant sale; the best and cheaped; far superior to all others."—S. K. Irelend & Co.

"Have sold Burnett's extracts since 1362; superior flavors; standard in quality and quantity."—Bushelf & Assim.

"Having sold them for the past eight years, can recommend them as being the best in the market."—H. H. Stoddard.

"Give the best of estimaction to our trade. Can recommend as being the finest in the market."—Side & Fritimans.

Recommendatory not loss might be much extended.

More Proof !- Williams & Son (Brug gists), N. Manchester, Ind., says Wishart's Pine Tre Tar Cordial slwdys gives satisfaction! They sell lary quantities of it, and will certify that it has saved man lives by its theroughly Purifying the Blood, and per samently curing Cougha, Colds, fore Threat, Catarri and Consumption!

FINANCE AND TRADE

Financial Business Active-Demand for Discounts.

Country Balances Increasing - New York Exchange Flat.

The Produce Markets Irregular--- Proions Less Active and Lower.

Barley Dull---Wheat Strong---Other Grain Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

n improvement was visible in local financial ciras the result of the recent colder weather. The
rement of cattle and hogs has increased, and countrade has been a little better. Country paper that
ures is paid more promptly than has lately been
rule, and country deposits are increasing. City
mose are still low, as collections are hard,
he offerings of reasers are fair.

belance are still low, as collections are hard.

The offerings of paper are fair. It is of all kinds, from commercial to miscellaneous. The Board of Trade applications come from provision men, who are carrying their stocks, and who have to sak for some remewals and from speculators. The supply of loanable funds is sufficient for the current needs of banks, shiels are fully able to supply their oustomers with all the precessary seroum modations.

of discount are 8,310 per cent at the banks,

New York exchange was sold at 75@\$1.00 discoun-

retween banks for \$1,000.

The orders from the country for currency were noderate, and were mainly to move cattle and hogs.

The clearings were \$4,000,000.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR. THE CENTERNIAL YEAR.

There will be two causes at work this year that will go far to make good the general expectation of better times. These are the Centennial and the promised activity of the mining districts of the Far West. The register of the Venna Exposition showed that 17,000,000 visits were made to jt. It is not likely that the attendance at finitedephia will be any less. Allowing five or six visits to one person, the number of individual visiting. Effiladelphia will be any less. Allowing five or six vistips to one person, the number of individuals visiting
the Centennial will be 3,000,000. An average expenditure for railway fare, hotel accommodation, etc.,
of 350 by each person will make a disbursement of
\$150,000,000 this summer, the quickening influence of
which on trade and industry will be far spread. With
segare to the gold and aliver districts, all the signs
point to an unusual movement. Discoveries of mines
of importance are constantly being made. There is
dready a considerable effect of population to the new
mines, and this emigration, forced forward as it will
be by the pressure of the unemployed in the Eastern
States, will likely reach large proportions. Mining
subscription and large investments have been made
in them in Chicago in a quiet way by local capitalists.
Nothing is needed to kindle an excitement rivaling that
of the times of '40, but the verification of some of the
gold discoveries that have been reported. The indus-

ere is apparently danger that we may have a glut wer. In Spain, after the American discoveries, randees of Granada shod their mules with silver, the grandees of Granada shod their mules with silver, and the bonanzas of the Comstock lode are richer than the mines of Potosi. Silver has become applenty in San Francisco that it has fallen to a discount of 3 to 5 per cent, and is regarded as a nuisance. It is this depreciated metal, by the way, that the Treasury Department proposes to issue in the place of depreciated fractional currency, and call the result redemption. A meeting of San Francisco merchants has been held to consider what shall be done with the superfluents slives, and a committee has been appointed to report. Here is the secret of Benator Jones' recent proposal that sliver be made the unit of value and the basis of currency. Silver is his commodity, and he wants to make a market for it. The richness of the Newals silver mines is shown by the offer of Measrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackay, and Fair to exhibit at the Gentennial \$10,0.00 worth of silver to be taken in thirty skys out of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. With regard to thus, we quote from the

mills not mentioned be set to work on the average ore, if is very evident that \$20,00,000 could be realized in one month instead of the \$10,000,000 as heretofore stated. Consequently the statement has been based upon facts, and only half told at that.

Flood & O'Brien may find it necessary, after awhile, to a but up their mines, as is done by the coal-owners of Fennsylvania, to limit the production and keep up

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

United States 6s of '81
United States 1-20 of 76. 1172 1173 1174 1175 1175 120 of 76. January and July 119 119 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129
119
6-20s of 67—January and July 121 121% 6-20s of 68—January and July 122 123% 10-40s 119-41 119% 119-41
10-ths 119%
19-32 11
Dritted States new \$5.04 % 117%
United States currency of a 124%
Gold was 112 G112 W. Greenbacks were 89 1 G834 com the dollar in gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Starting.
Gold was 1124@1124. Greenbacks were s94@884con the dollar in gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sterting
Greenbacks were 89 G884 com the dollar in gold.
Sterting
Sixty Days Sight
Sterling
Paris
Balgirm
Switzerland
Garmany
Hoffmand 40% 41% Apastria. 25% Sweden. 27% Cable transfers—London 40% Colle transfers—Facts. 510% CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Apatria. 43% Sweden. 27% Cable transfers—London. 490% Cable transfers—Paris. 510% CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. 510%
Cable transfers—London 490% Cable transfers—Paris 510% City and County Bonds.
Cable transfers—Paris
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Rid Ashad
Chicago taty i o ct. bonds 104% & int.
Chicago City 7 W ct. sewerage, 104 k int.
Chicago City 7 of ct. sewerage, 104% & Int.
Chicago City 7 % ct. water loan, 104% & int.
West Park 7 & ct. bonds 97 & Int.
North Chicago 7 7 at. bonds
(Lincoln Park) 95 & int.
LOCAL STOCKS.
Bid. Asked.
Otty Railway, South Side
Oity Ratiway, West Side 13716
Dity Bailway, North Side117
Dity Bailway, West Side

LATEST. New York, Peb. 7.—Gold opened at 112% and closed

road bonds were firm and dec

ganized the past week;
2,318-Chilizens' National Bank of New Ulm, Minn.
Authorized capita, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$36,000.
Michael Nullein, President; John C. Budolph, Cashier,
Authorized to commence business Jan. 31, 1976.
INTERNECIES WAR ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EX-

The story noised about this morning is that a rupture has occurred Letween Gould and his principal brokers, Osborn and Milts. These latter gentlemen, it is stated, having comfortably feathered their nests with the down of Gould's commissions, and having grown a powerful set of wings, feel perfectly capable of flying alone, and have, moreover, the disposition to do see The chief magician, however, does not fancy any independence of action on the part of his slaves of the lamp, and claims to own them, body and breeches. Messrs. Osborn and Mills assumed the right to transact business for themselves or far other customers as they saw fit, and gave Mr. Gould to understand that, while their services as brokers were at his command at the market price, their liberty to act as they choos in other matters was not purchasable. So the king of the

rematters was not purchasable. So the king of eit was invited to step deven and out, with a re- respect to that locality which is not to be mentio "early polite." This is the story which, in the eo of any other seemed, was the topic of convex to-day. It may be true or it may be simp- lain "to cover up some contemplated plot in cor- ormation. One thing is certain: that a new se- term not previously employed by Gould has ma- sprearance in the market with large orders.—J & Heraid, Feb. 6. GOVERNMENT BONDS.	the was easier, and the principal breadstuffs though they eased off in the latter part of the though they eased off in the latter part of the transport of the season of t
RIA Ask	ed. ther improvement. The only change in value
	reduction in Rio coffees of a 1/c. Sugars, strup
e of : 65-January and July 1101/ 110	lasses, rice, and most other lines ruled steady.
s of '67—Junuary and July 1911/	was improvement in the demand for dried frui
of 68-January and July 12272 12	the tenor of prices was not improved. A deci
	figs and prunes was noted, while other descr
ted States new 50 of '81	remain as before. Fish met with more attention
ted States currency 6s 124 %	1 . comparts an octobrat Truth Titles allett Titles wittering
GOLD AND GREENBACES.	from the local and country trade, and, excepting
old was 112 (2112). reenbacks were 59 (2883 con the dollar in gold.	fish, the market was firm. Whitefish and trop
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	at firmly maintained prices. Quotations of be
ting486 435	
486 485 51736 513	
ima	
zerland	for most grades were unchanged. Broom cor
many 951/ * 9/	
and 40% 41	and active and mit. The trade for the past
Tla	exceeded that of any January since 1870. Deale
den 21	
e transfers—London 490	orders, and the stock here is decreasing that

having recently been considerably reduced, Wool,
hides, and hope were unchanged. Seeds were in fair
Pegment and generally done at the story of the
request and generally firm at the close of last week.
Hay continues dull and easy, there being very little
demand from the local trade, and shippers are out of
the market. Poultry was selling at former prices.
EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.
The fellowing months
The fellowing were the exports from the four lead-
ing cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named;
Week end'g 'Week end's W'r end's
FeD. 5. 76 Jan 90 '78 Tel 6 W
Flour Dris 41.5/8 63 019 41 and
Wheat, bu 223,812 391,308 228 938
Corn, 64 1,080,539 964,794 741 979
Rve. bu.

to 114, and closed at 113%@113%. Rock Island rose to 109%. Northwestern common to 42%, preferred to 63%, St. Paul to 42%, preferred to 78. Union Pacific to 68%, Michigan Central to 61, Pacific Mail to 55%, Western Union to 48%, First to 17%, and Ohios to 22%. Express stocks were strong. United States was the feature, rising to 69% and closing at 63% 669, against 66 at the opening. Adams sold at 108, Wells-Fargo at 86, and American at 59% 696. The earnings of the Michigan Central show an increase for January of 518,000 compared with the same month last year. Transactions were 118,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 weatern Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 17,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 New York Central, and 10,000 Chies.

The money market was easier at 3@5. Prime mercantile paper 5@6.
Custom receipts, \$469,000.

The Assistant Tressurer disbursed \$536,000.
Clearings, \$21,000,000.
Sterling exchange from: 486@4894.

GOURDER, \$12,000,000.

Compone, od	1 40-408, Peg
New1194	Coupons
Coupons, 467121%	Currencies125
Coupons, '68123	-
STATE	BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old 45%	Virginia, new 38
Tennessee, new 44	Missouri 6s
Virginia 6s, old 37	S. S. C. Marchiner Martin, J. F. A.
STC	OKS.
Western Union 78	N. J. Central 1093
Pacific Mail 351/4	Rock Island
Adams Express108%	St. Paul 42
Wells-Fargo, 85	St. Paul pfd 773
American Express 59%	Wabash 65
U. S. Express 68%	Wabash pfd 95
N. Y. Central 113%	Fort Wayne 101
Erie 17%	
Erie pfd 35	Terre Haute pfd 2)
Hariem13634	Obicago & Alton 1033
Hariem pfd133	Chicago & Alton pfd. 109
Michigan Central 60%	Ohio & Mississippi 223
U. P. stock 68%	Indiana Central, 5
Lake Shore 673	Chi., Bur, & Quincy., 1193
Illinois Central 9736	Hannibal & St. Joe. 203

Clev. & Pittsburg. 94% Del., Lack. & West., 1187.
Northwestern. 42% A. & P. Tel. 204.
Northwestern prd. 63% Central Pac.bonds., 106%
C., C. & I... 55% U. P. bonds. 104

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for reco

The premises No. 19 Ann st, dated Feb. 3....\$

Same as the above, dated Feb. 5....\$

Cottage Grove av, n e oor Twenty-third st, 111

ft, dated Feb. 5 (Andrew J. Cooper to Norman Carl.) Cottage Grove av. n s cor Twenty-third st, 111 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Andrew J. Ocoper to Norman Carl).

Prairie av. n s cor of Twenty-third st, s f, 55x 120 ft, dated Feb. 3 (James W. Cooper to Norman Carl).

Sangamon st, 75 ft s of Pratt st, c f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 3.

Rush st, n w cor of Indiana st, c f, 100x100 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 5 (Henry T. Jones to Walter L. Peck).

Same property as the above, dated Feb. 5 (Edwin A. Rice to Walter L. Peck).

South Park av, n w cor of Gottage Grove av, undivided % of triangle of 116 6-10 ft, dated Feb. 3.

West Taylor st, a w cor of Lincoln st, a f, 115x 111 ft, dated Feb. 3.

Throop st, s c cor of Twenty-first st, w t, 75x 110 ft, stated Jan. 28.

West Van Buren st, 275 ft w of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 27.

Indiana av, 109 ft n of Thirtieth st, wt, 20x116 ft, dated April 18, 1875.

West Lake st, s w cor of Green st, n f, 100x100 ft, dated Jan. 28.

West Indiana st, 422 ft w of Noble st, n f, 22x 29% ft, dated Feb. 7.

Prairie av, 98 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 235x124 ft; also, Indiana sv, 248 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, wf, 175x124 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Walter L. Peck to William Keyse).

South Park av, n w cor of Cottage Grove av, e f, triangle of 116 6-10x58x136 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Walter L. Peck to William Keyse).

South Park av, n w cor of Cottage Grove av, e f, triangle of 116 6-10x58x136 4-10 ft, dated Med. 3 (Walter L. Peck to William Keyse). 45,000

alley, dated Feb. 2.

West Twentieth st, 50 ft e of Fisk st, s. f., 25x

100 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 7.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF '

SIXLY-third st, near ne cor of Nichols av, s. f.,

30.112 ft, dated Feb. 4.

Wallace st, se cor of Forty-ninth st, 5 acres,

dated Feb. 5.

Langley av, 177 ft s of Oakwood boulevard, w

f., 25x175 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 16,

1875. 1875.

**Mallace st, n e cor of Pacific st, w f, \$20x185 \(\)

ft; also, Pacific st, 165 \(\)

ft e of Wallace st, s f, 165 \(\)

z x 165 \(\)

z x 296 ft, dated Feb. 5.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the leading articles of produce in this city during the leading articles of produce in the city during the leading articles of produce in the city during the leading articles of the city during the leading articles of the city during the city during

	RECE	IPTS.	BRIDA	SHIPMENTS,	
12 100 100	1876.	1876.	1876.	1875.	
Flour, bris	8,73	3,108	6,832	5,00	
Wheat, bu	23,996			41,25	
Corn, bu	96,705	48,240		42,92	
Oats, bu	. 22,725			29,82	
Rye, bu	760		392	800	
Barley, bu	17,780			5,08	
Grass seed, the.	134,240	169,490	137,701	154,551	
Flax seed, lbs	149,400	2,270		110,000	
Broom-corn, the	46,000		42,140	20,00	
Cured meats, be	668,020		2,508,658	2 309 994	
Beef, brls	301		265	21	
Pork, bris	594		980	1,358	
Lard, ths	166,005	289,150	284,756,1		
Tallow, the	16,640		18,880	20,260	
Butter, Tbs	73,155	44,310	40.910	42,023	
Dressed hogs	2.076	935	30	846	
Live hogs, No	10,137	13,596	1,142	3,859	
Cattle, No	629	809	1,291	1,893	
heep, No	1,137	883	1,997	1,025	
lides, ibs	152,652	143,370	132,220	89,690	
lighwines, bris	255	2:6	435	630	
Vool, Ibs	22,770	59,240	6,3501	8.400	
otatoes, bu		4,749	1		
oal, tons	2.885				
lay, tons	172	8.1			
umber, No. ft.	314,000	190,000	1,028,000;	412,000	
hingles, No	230,000			375,000	
alt, brls		1	920	676	
oultry, the	53,717	205,506	133,280		
oultry, coops			100,200		
ame, pkgs		55			
	469	259		2	
beese, bxs	171		COL		
r'n apples, bris			19		
eans, bu	342	1,131	217	30	

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,993 bu whest, \$25 bu corn, 1,322 bu eats, 1,335 bu rye, 1,157 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 6 cars No, 1 N. W. wheat, 37 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No, 1 spring, 22 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (115 wheat); 51 cars high-mixed corn, 66 cars No. 2 do, 31 cars new mixed do, 46 cars rejected do, 8 cars no grade do (212 corn); 11 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (25 cars), 13 cars No. 3 rye; 3 cars rejected do; 25 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do (41 barley). Total, 400 cars, or 157,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,055 bu wheat, 1,205 bu corn, 1,322 bu oats, 2,391 bu rye, 3,674 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and provisions moved in a contrary direction to grain, as has been the case several times recently. The first was easier, and the principal breadstuffs firmer, though thay cased off in the letter part of the care in the

Corn. ed. 1,000,639 564,764 761,273
Rye, bu. 9,367
Pork, bris. 4,907 6,135 6,926
Lard, ha. 2,404,739 3,633,503 3,350,138
Bacon, hs. 4,639,462 6,769,434 8,112,912
*From three points.
*From three points.
*POREIGN GOODS
received at Chicago Customs, Feb. 7, 1876: Bank of Montreal, 1,500 bu bariey: H. Channon & Co., I case wire rope; Field, Letter & Co., 26 cases dry goods; A. B. Meeker-& Co., 231 tons pig-irom; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 36 cases toys and faney goods: L. Schuldt, 1 case musical instruments; Lyon & Healy, 1 case & Co., 36 cases toys and fancy goods; L. Scheidt, 1 case musical instruments; Evon & Healy, 1 case musical instruments; Evon & Healy, 1 case musical instruments; Root & Sons Music Company, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Library, 1 case model instruments; Chicago Public Library, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Company, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Company, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Company, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Library, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Library, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Company, 1 case musical instruments; Chicago Public Library, Co., 1 case dry goods; Keith Broz., 4 cases dry goods

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, but easier. The supply of live hogs was again light, but buyers were not anxions to take hold, and product weakened in sympathy. The movement was apparently a legitimate reaction from the buoyancy of last week, when the market was runhed up by a general desire to buy. Yesterday a few parties who had held through last week concluded it was about time to sell, and their offerings reduced prices though purchasers were rather free to cluded it was about time to sell, and their offerings re-duced prices, though purchasers were rather free to take hold at a slight decline. The packing season has closed at some places, and is closing at others, the prices asked for hogs not being satisfactory to packers, and it is thought that the receipts here will not be materially swelled by the discontinuance of operations at other points; but stocks of pork and lard here are moderately large when viewed in the light of high prices now ruling, and a good many operators yester-day thought the selling side was the safest to take un-der present conditions, though spot product was held

with considerable firmness throughout.

MESS PORK—Was less active, and declined 15c per brl, in sympathy with a reduction of la in Liverpool.

A good deal of the business done here was in changing over, but several short contracts were filled. Sales were reported of 750 bris cash at \$20.2620.27½; 1,750 bris seller the month at \$20.2620.35; 18,500 bris saler March at \$20.4020.07½; 7,600 bris saler April at \$20.2620.25½; 1,700 bris saler April at \$20.2620.25½; and 1,760 bris saler May at \$21.002, 11.07½. Total, 25,250 bris. The market closed tame at \$20.2620.27½ cash or saler February; \$20.002, 20.42½ seller Marh; \$20.702, 20.72½ seller April; and \$21.00 seller May.

31.00 seller May.

Prime mess pork was easier at \$17.756 18.00. Extra prime quoted as \$14.506 14.75.

LAED—Was quiet and 7½c per 100 lbs lower, being easiest on the longer futures; cash lots were held with relative firmness, and in fair demand for shipment. Cincinnati was firm, and Liverpool unchanged. Saleshere were reported of 1,200 tos cash at \$12.29,66 12.37½; 2,750 tos seller March at \$12,29,66 12.40; and 2,000 tos seller April at \$12.852,523,623.40; assier Pedrury; \$12.32½,623.55 seller March; \$12.466 12.47½ seller April; and nominally at \$12,606 12,62½ for seller May.

ATS—Were less active, and averaged nearly %0 blower al round, though offered rather sparing-the reduction. Buyers held off, in consequence seater feeling in pork and lard: the transactivers mostly for immediate shipment. Sales reported of 50 boxes shoulders at %4c; 30,000 has

BRADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was in rather better demand by local buyers, but shippers held off, except for the local grades. The market was firm at unchanged prices, the improvement in wheat making holders less anxious to sell. The reported sales include 750 bris winters, partly at \$6.25; 1,045 bris spring extras at \$4.00@7.00 (the outside for patents); and 150 bris yes flour at \$4.25. Total, 1,045. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.75@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50@4.75; choice do, \$6.00@5.25; patents do, \$6.00@5.25; financeota, \$5.00@6.25; spring superfines, \$1.00@3.50; rye flour, \$4.20 @4.25; buckwheet do, \$4.00@5.25.
BRAN—Was quiet, but a shade firmer, the decline of last week having reduced shipments from the country.

Sales were 10 tons at \$9.50.

CORY-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and irregularly higher. The
market advanced early 1%c from the latest quotations
of Saturday, but afterwards fell back \$6. Liverpool
was quiet on spot wheat, but stronger on cargoes,
both off coast and for prompt shipment, which
brought out a brisk demand here before New York
was heard from, and our market. was heard from, and our market was easier when that market opened firmer in sympathy with the British news. The short interest were the chief buyers, though a few purchases were made for investment. The lower grades were in good demand for shipment, and 2.62%c higher. It was claimed that the shorts have been pretty well filled up by the heavy purchases of the past three days, and some sold in anticipation of a decline in consequence of the expected lessened demand. But the general feeling was strong, evidently based upon the belief that our stocks will prove to be none too large for the demand between now and next harvest, however big they may seem to have been this press. watter. A good many people who laughed at the idea of such a shortage as was claimed by the statistics of the agricultural Bursen are now inclined to attach considerable importance to those figures. If they shill prove to have been approximately correct, there can be no doubt that all the wheat the United States that have to spare will be wanted before next harvest, even at higher figures than re now ruling. It is, however, a long time from new till the opening of navigation, and lenty of room for a change in the situation either at the character of the weather in the latter port of the inter, as it certainly depends upon that of the spring, ler March opened at 98 kg, advanced to \$1.00%, the control of the control of

Seller March opened at 99.%c, advanced to \$1.007, diclined to \$1.003 and closed at \$1.003. Seller the month
sold at \$1.003. Seller April was little better than
month sold at \$1.015. Seller May sold at \$1.00
@1.06, closing at \$1.05%. Cash No. 2 spring closed at
\$1.01%, and No. 3 do at \$2c. No. 1 was entirely
nominal. Cash sales were reported of \$9.00 bu No. 2
spring at \$1.003.@1.02; 23.800 bu No. 3 do at \$93.62
\$2c. 7.000 bu rejected do at 68/9.@73.62
\$2c. 7.000 bu No. 2 at \$1.03.600.62
\$2c. 7.000 bu rejected do at 68/9.@73.62
\$2c. 7.000 bu rejected corn that now comes forward would inspect as No. 2 if \$2c. 000 bu was taken from New York. Seller the month, or cash
No. 2, opened at 60, 63/9.@73.62
\$2c. 8clier March sold early at 60%, ad\$2c. 8clier May sold at 68/9.@73.62
\$2c. 8clier May sold early at 60%, ad\$2c. 8clier May sold early at 60%,

\$1.00% for March, \$1.01% for February, and \$1.03% for May.

Gorn was in moderate demand and a shade better, clossing at 40% for March and 41% for April. May closed at 40% for March and 41% for April. May closed at 40% for March and 41% for April. May closed at 40% for March and 41% for March and \$1.00% for March and \$1.00% for March at \$1.00% for May closed at 40% for May closed at 50% for May closed for May fo

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2,12.
BROOM-CORN—The demand continues active, and the market is tolerably firm. The stock here is estimated at 1,400 tons,—a rather small supply for this market. But there is considerable corn yet in farmers hands, which is slowly coming forward. Quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7%@9c; choice medium, 6%@74c; cood medium brush, 64c; fair dium, 6%@7%c; good medium brush, 6%c; fair side and covers, 5@5%c; inferior, 404%c; crooked,

the character of the demand or in prices. No more butter is arriving than is required to meet the current wants of the local and Eastern trade, and the market butter is arriving than is required to meet the current wants of the local and Eastern trade, and the market remains firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 20:832; medium to good grades, 186,23c; inferior to common, 186,17c; common to choice roll, 16:23c, 20:80.

BAGGING—This market presented no unusual features. If there was any improvement in the demand the change was not so marked as to attract attention, and we continue to quote the market dull, as follows: Stark A, 26;kc; Lewiston, 26c; Montaup, 26c; Ontario, 26c; American A, 25;kc; Amoskea, 26c; Ontario, 26c; American A, 26;kc; Chocke, 26c; Durlap bage, 4 bn, 14:436c; de 5 bn, 16.

Gléc; guanies. single, 15:616c; do, double, 25:62c.

CHEESE—Jobbers report business as better than sufficient to carry them through, they entertain very firm riews. We quote choice to fancy factory at 12;kc.

Gláyc, and lower grades at 9:611k;c.

COAL—Prices versain as before; nor are any changes looked for at present. Trade is not what it should be at this season, but it is claimed that a reduction of prices would not materially stimulate it, and the probabilities are that present prices will be adhered to: Lackswanns, range and nut, \$10.00; do, egg, \$5.50; cannel, \$7.00; Rlossburg, \$7.50; Hocking Valley, \$6.50; Indians block, \$5.60; Baltimore & Onlo, \$6.60; Illinois, \$4.506,2.60.

COOPERACE—Were rether dull, and about DRESSELD HOGS—Were rather dull, and about

a Ohio. \$6.60; Illinois, \$4.50,25.00.

COOPERAGE—Was slow at 90c for pork barrels and \$1.00,41.10 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Ware rather dull, and about 25c per 100 ha lower. The receipts were a little larger, live product declined, and the weather was bad for shippers, hence they held off until after the decline. A few saies were made early to local cutters at \$8.806, \$5.5, but the saies were chiefly at \$3.75. Saies, \$85 head and 5 cars.

FISH—Lake fish were quoted lower. Other descriptions remain steady. Trade was reported fair and improving. We now quote: No. 1 white-fish, %-brl, \$5.25(25.46; No. 2 do, \$5.15(25.20; No. 1), \$1.00,

scaps, and starch were also held at fully former rates. Trade was only fair:

RIGE—Rangoon, 6%@6%c; Carolina, 7%@8c; Louisiana, 6%@1%c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 32@33c; Java No. 2. 29@
30c; choice te fancy Rio, 23@23%c; good to prime do, 21%@22%c; common to fair, 21@21%c; roasting, 19%@30c; Singapore Java, 25%@20c; Costa Rica, 22@24c; Marcatho, 23%@24%c.

Scarss—Patent cut louf, 11%@11%c; erushed, 11% @11%c; choice Rica, 23@24c; Marcatho, 23%c; granulated, 11@11%c; A, standard, 10%@10%c; do No. 2. 10%c; B, 9%c; extra C, 9%c; C No. 29%c; elono brown, 9@3%c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@8%c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@8%c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do, 7%@8%c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do good do, 7%@8%c; New Orleans, 7@3%c.

structs—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@76c; diamond drips, \$1,06@1.10; eliver drips, ettra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 8%@8c; corte Rico molasses, 50@58c; do common to good, 48@33c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; do common molasses, 30@40c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

Spicias—Allspice, 19@19c; cloves, 58c; cassia, 30@

\$9.0069.50; do, \$7.0068.00; alough, \$6.0066.50; Hightwines—were quiet and unchanged, Sales were reported of 150 bris at \$1.06 per gallom. New York was firm at \$1.12%. The production of wines has been somewhat reduced in counsequence of the late declins.

has been somewhat reduced in consequence of the late decline.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady: Green city butchers', 5% (ase; green cured, bight and heavy, 6% (a7c; part cured, 6% (a6%); green saited kip, 7c; green country, 5% (a5%); green sait, 12% 12% c; flint, dry kip and caif, 14% (a15c); dry saited hides, 12c; descon akins, 45% 50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep palts, wool estimated as washed, par h, 30% 33c.

off. Sheep paits, wool estimated as washes, per in, 30/435c.

LUMBER—The market was a little more active. Dealers report a fair business, though some complain of unusual duliness. It is said that there is still a good deal of doubt about the log crop in the southern counties of the Michigan lumber district. The snow appears to have been light, and it is feared that a few more mild days will melt it and again leave the camps in a bad condition. In the country west of Lake Michigan the roads are in good order, and work is progressing favorably, but no increase of stock to off-

broklessing revolatity, our no Il	crease of a	tock i
set the deficiency elsewhere is	looked f	OF. (
tions:		
First and second clear	\$40	000
Third clear, I inch	33	00003
Third clear thick	98	00.00
Clear fluoring, first and second, r	ongh 30	00033
Clear siding, first and second	18	00001
First common siding	16	000
Flooring, first common, dressed.	90	00.
Flooring, second common, dresse	A 94	0000
Box boards, A	98	00(82
Box boards, B	05	Officer
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	20.	00002
B stock boards	03.	00.43
C stock boards	20,	mea.
Fencing Common lumber, 18 ft and under	12,	00(41)
Joints and scantling Cots Of St	11.	00@1:
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.	00(41)
Lath	L.	75em 2
A shingles	2.	50@ 3
Shingles on track	2.	50@ 2
OILS Carbon was active and a	trong, with	a ter
cy to advance. There was a v	ery oniet	marke

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 180,000 hs any considerable amount of trading was done. Toover the larger part of the receipts had changed own

any considerable amount of trading was done. Toward noon business revived, and before the day was over the larger part of the receipts had changed owners. In prices there was but little change. The feeling was weak,—as was to be expected, in view of the unfavorable condition of the trade at the East,—but no noticeable decline was sufered, sales making at about Salurday's quotations. Sales were principally at \$3.0063.75 for cows, and at \$4.0063.75 for fair to good steers. A fancy drove, averaging 1,877 hs, fetched \$7.00. They were bought by Eastman. The market closed quiet.

Choice Beaves—Fine, fai, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,600 hs.

Choice Beaves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 hs.

The receipts were by no means so large as usual; indeed, the number fell short of general expectations, but the prospect of materially increased arrivals during the following three days led to a curtailment of operations on the part of packers, and in the grades suited to their wants there was a decline of 150. Extra assorted lots were off not more than 5c, while fair to good light weights were about steady at Saturday's flugres. Sales were reported at \$7.15a.75a.75a for packing hogs; at \$7.75a.75a.00 for light weights; and at \$3.00a.

Re. Ar. Pricaino. Ar. Pricaino. Av. Price.

80. 371 38.10 78. 154 5.7.85 59. 2.20 \$7.85 60. 257 5.75 8.70 53. 139 7.85 41. 200 7.80 115. 213 7.85 41. 200 7.80 21. 190 7.80 31. 291 7.85 41. 200 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.80 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.85 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.85 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.85 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.85 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.85 31. 291 7.85 40. 290 7.

SHEEF—Received, 1,30. There was mand at last week's prices. Common cradge were salable at \$4.00@4.50, and good at \$4.75@5.62%.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Breves.

week, 13,915, against \$3,900 the week before. Yorkers, \$7.6:\(\text{98}, 90 \); Philadelphias, \$3,30\(\text{93}, 50 \); Bursur—Receipts for three days, 9,000 head; total for the week, \$2,400, against 14,000 week before; none selling to-day.

Yorkers, \$1.25@7.59; packing, \$7.80@7.75; extra, \$3.80@6.90.

CATLE—Quiet and weak; little doing; fair to prime native sieers, \$4.25@5.00; pony steers, \$3.25@4.75; fair to choice, \$2.75@4.00; native stockers, \$2.50@4.00; fair to choice, \$2.75@4.00; native stockers, \$2.50@4.00; fair to choice, \$7.75@7.90; fair to good packing, \$7.85@8.00; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 406.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10 3d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 5d Corn—Old, 23s 6d@29s; new, 27s@27s 6d. PROVISIONS-Pork, 82s 6d; lard, 58s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7-3 p. m., PORK-SIS 6d.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7-Lottest, COTTON Market doll
and easier; 67-16@654d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,500 Ameri-ANTWEEP, Feb. 7 .- Petroleum, 34f.

open market for three months' bills is 3%, or % below the Bank of England rate.

Consola—Money, 94.546; account, 94.9-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'656, 105%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106; the market is bare of United States new 5 per cents of the funded loan; New York Central, 106; Erie, 15%; Erie preferred, 31.

Tallow—458 6d(447s, Common Rosin—459 8d, Paris, Feb. 7.—Renters—577 32%c.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.
NEW ORLEASS, Feb. 7.—Cotton—Movement partially
suspended by dark and rainy weather; demand limited; sales, 3,600 bales; good steple kinds and higher

CLEVELAND OIL MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7. — Petroleum standy and
firm; 110 test, 113(c; 150 (State) test, 123(c; Michigan test, 15%c, car lots, PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKETS.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—Petroleum quiet; crude, 12.71% at Parker's; refined, 14.9(41%) Pailadelphia

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Sheeial Dispatch to The Chicage Tribunes.

New York, Feb. 7.—Grain—Wheat irregular and unsettled; fheld 1.@20 higher; sales of 41,000 bu at \$1.05@1.06 for rejected spring, \$1.12 for No. 3 Chicage afoot, \$1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, and \$1.35 for No. 1 spring; the following quotations are more or less nominal: 80c@1.05 for rejected spring; \$1.05@1.20 for ungraded spring; \$1.01@1.19 for No. 3 Chicage; \$1.12@1.14 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.35@1.20 for No. 2 Chicage and Northwesters; \$1.25@1.20 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.35@1.35 for white Western; \$1.26.1.20 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.35@1.40 for No. 1 spring; \$1.00@1.38 for winter red Western; \$1.24.21.47 for amber do; \$1.35@1.35 for white Western; \$1.24.21.47 for amber do; \$1.35@1.35 for white Western; \$1.24.21.47 for aminal at \$7.36.35 for white Western, 90@20 for State, and 83@90 for Canada in bond. Barley quiet and steady; sales of 10.000 bu two-rowed State at \$30 on the track. Corn %0 better; active demand, both for the present and forward delivery; sales of 64,000 bu at \$7.46.350 for mograde mixed and \$4.66.44 for graded mixed; also sales of \$5.00 bu graded mixed for all and last half of February at 64.66.44 on Oats quiet; sales of 24.000 bu at \$6.50 for mixed Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm, at 114/612e for long clear, Lard heavy; sales of 100 but at 12/50 was bid, and \$12.57 asked; 250 tes sold for April at \$13.07%; May, \$13.17% bid and \$13.00 asked; and for June \$13.27% bid and \$13.20 asked; and for June \$13.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Feb. 7.—Cattle—Receipts for the last three days, 85 cars of through and 42 cars of yard stock, or 2,15s head, making for the week ending this day, 5,40 head, against 6,273 the week before. No business done to-day.

Hous—Receipts for three december 1,315.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 7.-Money-The rate of discount in

Paris, Feb. 7.—Rentes—677 32%c.
Pransport, Feb. 7.—United States Bonds—New e, 101 %.

suspended by dark and rainy weather; demand limited; saies, 3,600 bales; good staple kinds and higher grades steady; quotations unchanged; receipla, net, 13,244 bales; gross, 14,110; exports to the Continent, 1,134; constwine, 877; stock, 898,719.

Savannan, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; nominally unchanged; middlings, 12½c; net receipla, 1,930 bales; gross, 2,366; exports to Great Britain, 2,266; constwine, 724; sales, 1,298.

MORILE, Feb. 7.—Quiet and steady; middlings, 12½c; net receipta, 1,406 bless; exports to France, 2,600; constwine, 338; sales, 4,000.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Dull; middlings, 12½c; net receipta, 145 bales; exports constwine, 730; sales, 600.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Dull; middlings, 12½c; net receipta, 145 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,473; constwine, 359; sales, 506.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Market quiet and unsettiled by the break in prints. Merrimack shirtings were reduced ½c. Dunnell's and Oriental fancy prints were reduced ½c. Dunnell's and oriental fancy prints were reduced to 7c. Freeman's prints have been closed out to a large jobbing-bones, and are selling at 5½c. Cotton goods were quiet and steady. Woolan goods continued inactive.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

bid and \$13.40 asked. WHISKY-Market lower; sales of 50 bris at \$1.12%

WHISEY—Market lower; sales of 50 bris at \$1.12\(\text{if}\) per gal.

GROCKEITS—Sugar—Market quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at \$1\(\text{ig}\). \$2\(\text{ig}\). prime at \$3\(\text{ig}\) e; and Nos, 10 and 12 Havana at \$7\(\text{ig}\). \$2\(\text{ig}\). \$2\(\text{ig}\). Coffee—Market quil and heavy; Rio quoted at \$1\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\) is gold; Maracaibo at \$18\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\) is gold. Tea—Market quiet; primes without material change.

Tallow—Rules duil; prime quoted at \$1\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$4\(\text{ig}\). \$4\(\text{ig}\). \$1\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\). \$3\(\text{ig}\).

futures closed quiet, but steedy: February, 12 27 223
12%c; March, 13 1-10 13 22: Agri, 13 2-32-35 16::
May, 13 1-3. 413 3-10c; dune, 13 23-34-6; duiy,
13 29-38c; August, 16c.
FLOUR-Higher on low grades; shipping extres in
fair export and home trade demand; No. 2, \$51-56
4.10; super State and Western, \$4.3564.70; common to
good extra, \$5.3565.50; good to choice, \$5.3562.00;
white wheat extra, \$6.056.715; extra Onio, \$5.562.00;
white wheat extra, \$6.056.715; extra Onio, \$5.05.0-7.25;
St. Louis, \$7.2842.00; five flour steady at \$1.0045.00.
CORN-MEAL-Quiet; Western, \$2.3962.25.
GRAIN-Wheat-Bacepta, \$1,000 bu; irregular and
unsettled, opening higher and closing with the advance nearly or quite lost; sprang ungraded, \$1.146
1.18; do rejected, \$1.0561.05; No. 1 spring, \$1.33-6
1.49; No. 2 Onicage spring, \$1.2461.23; No. 3 do,
\$1.19421.14; No. 4 Minnesota, \$1.35; winter red Western, nograde, \$1.056. Rey equiet and mominal. Barley
Market duil; two-rowed State, 850 on track. Mait

51.12@1.14; No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.35; winter red Western, no grade, \$1.05. Bye quiet and mominal. Barley—Market duli; two-rowed State, 85c on track. Mait quiet and unchanged. Com—Demand fair and prices have advanced; receipts, 27,000 bu; mixed, no grade, 51%,@58%c; do graded, 54c; Western mixed, choice ungraded, new, 64%c; yellow, 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 25,000 bu.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCKELES—Rio coffee hominally unchanged. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Rice steady with fair degrars quiet and unchanged. Rice steady with fair degrars quiet and unchanged.

TORTENTINE—Market dull; Sparits, 30%c, Egos.—Heavy; Western, 20c; State and Pennsylvania, 22c, Provisions—Pork firm; new mess, \$21.50@21.75 cash; \$21.60 bid for March; \$21.70 asked; \$21.20 bid for April; \$21.75 asked; \$21.50 aked; \$21.20 bid for April; \$21.75 asked; \$21.90 bid and \$22.25 asked for June, Dressed hogs—Market easier; Western, 9%; 439%c, Beef quiet. Cit ments—Western quiet; middles dull; long clear, 11%@11%c; short do, 12%@12%c. Lard s shade easier; prims steam, 12 13-16c.

BUTTER—Choice firm; others dull; Western, 15@
25c; State, 20@31c.

CHEERS—Firm; 6@12%c.

WHISKY—Quiet; a shade easier; \$1.12%.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 7.—PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 14%; @15c; crude, 11%; @12c.

FLOUS—Steady request for local consumption; exporters not operating; extra, \$4.50@5.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana, \$5.00@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.75@6.25; high grades and patent, \$7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; Pennsylvania red, \$1.37@1.39; Western do, prouted, \$1.05@1.07; white, \$1.44@1.54. Rys. \$3.69c. Corn steady; yellow, dry, \$5.629c; damp, \$0.085c; white, \$8.600c. Oais wanted; white, \$6.600c; mixed, \$3.43%c. Barley and mait neglected.

SEEDS—Clover wanted; 13%; @14%c. Timothy, \$2.75. Flax, \$1.50

25@26c. CHEESE—Firm; New York, 12%@13%c; Western, fine, 12%@48c. EGOS—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 20@21c; Western, do, 20c.

NEW OBLEANS, I.A., Feb. 7.—SUGAR—Quiet mon. 5½(65½6; fair, 100; fully fair, 6½(67c; patrictly rolling 71½(67c)). NEW OBLEANS, La. Feb. 7.—SUGAR—Quiet: common, 5%46540; fair, 10c; fully fair, 6%47c; prime to strictly prime, 1%4675c.

Motasses—Steady: fermenting common, 35c; fair, 40,445c; prime, 4845c; cisteen bottom, 40450c; prime reboiled, 45651c; strictly prime reboiled, 45650c; prime reboiled, 45651c; strictly prime reboiled, 45650c; prime reboiled, 45651c; strictly prime reboiled, 45650c; prime reboiled, 45651c; strictly prime reboiled, 45650c, FLOUZ-Quiet; superfime, \$3.75; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.2465.75; choice and family, \$5.006.7.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and frumer; choice white, 55c; yellow, 58c, Oats steady; 45650c.

HAY—Dull; choice, \$22.00,
PROVENDONS—Fork stronger; \$22.00@22.50. Dry salt mests firmer; 84c; 114c; 115c. Bacon firm; 94c; 124c; 135c. Hams steady; choice sugar-cured, 14c. Lard steady; there, packers, 124c; refined, 13c; keg, 1334c.

Rice—Louisians higher; common to choice, 41/6 COFFEE-Steady; ordinary to prime, 17@19c. WHISKY-Firmer; rectified, \$1.10@1.13.

OFFEE-Steady; ordinary to prime, 17@19c.
WHINEXT-Firmer; rectified, \$1.10@1.13.

St. LOUIS. Feb. 7.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.
FLOUIS—Firmer; good demand for medium; fall extras at \$4.5048-53.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 2 red winter, \$1.50-8.
1.54 cash; \$1.574, for April: No. 3 red winter, \$1.50-8.
1.54 cash; \$1.574, for April: No. 3 red winter, \$1.50-8.
1.54 cash; \$1.574, for April: No. 3 red winter, \$1.50-8.
1.54 cash; \$1.574, for April: No. 3 red winter, \$1.50-8.
1.54 cash; \$1.54 bid February. Barley—No. 1 ransactions. Bye—Market dull; 88c.
Facustross—Ports quiet and unchanged; \$11.00.
5.14 bid meats easier, but not quotably lower; only jobling and order trade. Hacon—Market easier; shoulders, \$7.696; clear rib, 12%@12%c; clear; 13%@12%c, clear, 12%@12%c, clear, 12%@12%c, clear, 12%@12%c, rough sides, 10c; clear rib, 10%c; clear, 10%c; hams, 10%c; 11%c, Lard—Market dull; 12@12%c asked; 128 bid.
WHIREY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.00.
BECKIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rve, 8,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTINGER.

BALTIMORE. Md., Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Quiet but sheady; Western supers, \$3.50g4.25; extra, \$4.00g5.00; family, \$5.25g.6.75.

Grain—Whest—Morket dull; Pennsylvania red. \$1.35g1.37; Western nominal. Corn fim; Western mixed, 60%c. Oats dull and heavy; Western mixed, 450; white do, 46g470. Rye dull and lower; 76g170.

HAY—Market dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, \$18,00g.24.00.

PROVENION—Strong and however. Prof. 201 and \$18,004,24.00, Photyshows—Strong and buoyant, Pork, \$21,250, Photyshows—Strong and buoyant, Pork, \$21,250, 21.50. Bulk shoulders, \$1,43,45; clear rib, 11,146, 611,46, 1000s. Bacons—Shaulders, \$1,46,45; clear rib, 12,46,124; clear rib, 12,46,124; clear rib, 12,46,124; cruds, 13,50, refined, \$13,50, Lard quiet; cruds, \$13,75,413,00; refined, \$13,50, Eury Russell, \$13,50, France, \$13,75,413,00; refined, \$13,50, Eury Russell, \$13,50, Eury R

BUFIRE—Steady; Western extrus, 24@26c; firsts, 20:622c.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 8%c; refined, 14%c.

COFFRE—Dull and nominal.

WHINWAUKEE, Pob. 7.—PLOUD—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Whest fruc; No. 1 Milwaukes, 31:09%; hard, 31:17%; No. 2 Milwaukes, 33:01%; March, 31:03%; April, 31:03%; No. 3, 45%c. Corn searce and firm.

No. 2, 45c. Oats a shade firmer; better demand; No. 2, 31%c. Barley easier; less active; No. 2, March, 28%c; No. 3, 52c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, 68c.—Phormsons—Easier; less active; No. 2, Sach and February. Prime lard, 12%@13%c. Sweet-pickled hams nominal; 11%@12%c. Dry-saited shoulders, 7%c loose; middles, 11@11%c boxed. Dressed hogs active and lower 28.00 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu,

BRIFMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu,

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate de TOLEDO, O., Feb. 1.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand,
GRAIN—Whest firmer; held higher; No. 3 white
Walsach, \$1,26; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,29; No. 2
do, \$1,14; No. 1 amber Michigan, \$1,26%; March, \$1,29;
Aprit, \$1,31 %; rejected red, 90c. Corn inactive; high
mixed offered at 46645%; almaged, 30c. Oats inactive; No. 2,
35,4; white, 35%c.
CLOVER SEED—\$3,1069,10.
RECEITED—Flour, none; wheat, £,000 bu; corn,
2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; cata, 700. LI,000 bu; cost, 700.

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PROPOSALS. Proposals for Forage. HEADQUARTERS DEF'T OF THE PLATTE, UNVICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER OMAHA, Nob., Feb. 4, 18

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received as this office until II o'clock a. m., Tussday, March 7, 1876, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivary at Omah Depot, Nebraska, in quantities as required during the remainder of the fiscal reas using June 28, 1878, of one million six hundred thousand (160,000) pounds of care.

Pupposals for a less quantity will be received.

Pupposals for a less quantity will be received by two responsible parties, no hidders.

Hack bid to be considered should be guaranteed by two responsible parties, no hidders.

The presponsible parties, not bidders.

The presponsible parties, not hidders.

The presponsible parties, not bidders.

The presponsible parties, not hidders.

The presponsible parties, not hidders. Bids abound be endured in arrange.

Borage.

The contract will be let with the proviso that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaste is be Department at any time pending full delivery.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Blank bids furnished and full conditions made known on applies the following the conditions.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE At 75 cents per 100, In the Counting-Room of this

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS RIPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - 7 Saturday as copted. Sanday stoopted. 1 Monday stoopted. 1 April 1 Defit.

CHICAGO & MORTHWESTERN TAIL TOLD Uffices, or Clarket. (Sherman House), and 15 the depote. bMilwankee.
bGreen Bay
bMadison &
bSt. Paul &
bMaronetta

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Trenty-seems.

Tickst-office, 62 Clark-st., southeast corner of Random and of Palmer House.

 Mail (via Main and Air Line)
 5:50 a. m.
 5:10 p. m.

 Day Express
 9:20 a. m.
 5:20 p. m.

 Kaiamasoe Accommodation
 4:30 p. m.
 9:20 p. m.

 Atlantic Express (dailv)
 5:15 p. m.
 9:20 p. m.

 Night Express
 79:00 p. m.
 79:20 a. m.

 Night Express
 8:20 p. m.
 8:10 p. m.

 Night Express
 8:20 p. m.
 8:10 p. m.

Sunday Ex. * Saturday and Sunday Ex. & Daily.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
and Chicago, Kannes City and Denver Shart Man.
Prior Depot, Worldide, near Madison at bridge. Rule
Offices: Al Depot, and 12 Randolph. - Rule

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. ion Dayof, corner Madison and Canal-is. Tiebel Office, South Clark-st., opposite Sher ann House, and at Dayof.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & UUINCY RAIL TOOS of Lake-st., Indiana-or. and Bisteenth at Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Tichet Office, to Carbot.

thet Office, St. Clark-st., corner of Pashington, Palmo touse, and at Depot, 128 McKeyan-an. corner Mallan, trains tone from Expession Building.

* Sunday excepted. † Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Ex-

Omaha, Leavann'thé Atchison Ex 10:30 a. m. 420 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 7:32 a. m. 110 00 c. m. 1 6:35 a. m. MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin st.

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phone of civing immediate reflec in all cause of partial
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forms. It is untery disease in all their complete
forms. It is untery disease in all their complete
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ingris seese by dream, pimples on the face, partial
hood, can positively be cured. Ladies wantang the medclicate sticution, call or write. Pleasant home for perclicate sticution, call or write. Pleasant home for pertellists of A book for the million, Marriage Guion, where
the complete to price diseases who though marry—
mod-10 cents to price diseases who though marry—
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pariors. You ass no one but the theories.

James To p. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. All beauties
streety condential.

be truly happy in the married relation. Hale and femaly, young and middle aged should read and preserve his football in the state of th

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st, corner of Monroe, Chicago. lay be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, all changes or nervous diseases. DR. J. KRAN is to all physician in the city who warrants cares or ne new. Office hours, 2a. m. to 8 p. m. ; Sundays from 2 to is.

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From Depots, Jost Lake and Control

8. 8.90 a. m. 8:10 p. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

Chicago. The Result Is that Trade Is Dive from Here to Other Points.

> The Committee Propose that the Gr Trunk Road Be Built to Chicago,

DISCRIMINATIONS.

Trade Committee.

A Concise Statement of H

Railroads Have Warred

on Chicago,

Their Bankrupt Brethren.

wored at the Expense of

the Action of the Pool Lines

Row Other Cities Are Specially

Report of the Board

And that Our Merchants Form Association.

The Board of Trade Committee, which been investigating the railroad discrimins against this city during the past month, sul ted its final report to the Board of Directive Board of Trade yesterday evening.

may close their syst to this city is at the same time of a proportionate sale and shipment of merch as in earlier times and in rural districts, the took his supplies from the town where he has to the took his supplies from the town where he has to also when the traffic is carried on by steam on scale. The same disposition that prompts cert roads to make more favorable rates for the ship grain to the seabcard from other competing pot from Chicago will prompt them to fit more frates in return. Freights weatward will alway the discrimination of the eastward freights, additional advantage for the favored cities railroads will rather draw back their cars is empty. If the products of the Northwest mu market other than Chicago, than it is curtain cities to which this trade, it diverted will also supplies the dry goods, the agricultural impithe grocaries, the dressed lumber, and thes tured articles of all linds which the farmer suchange for their grain. The merchants of vored cities will not be alow to recognize that tages and build upon them. They will sell within the farmer suchange for their grain. The merchants of vored cities will not be alow to recognize that tages and build upon them. They will sell within the farmer suchange for their grain. The merchants of vored cities will not be alow to recognize that tages and build upon them. They will sell within the farmer of the rail make better prices at the point of delivery with sacrifice on their own part. Both interest venimes dictate this reciprocity in trade, and this account that the entire mercantile consoluid join with the grain, produce, and live terests in demanding a correction of the shut we have considered.

Having thus endeavored to arouse the sit all the business classes of Chicago to the in of the matter in hand, we will proceed as I possible to set forth the character of the dition practiced against Chicago.

possible to set forth the character of the dition practiced against Chicago.

We have found

THERE DISTINGT CLASSES OF RATLED

in their bearing to this question, and they
described as follows:

(1) The "pool" railroads, or those which is
an arbitrary and unvarying rate from Chic
ward. Those which have entered into ane
to "pool" their earnings on this basis are
gan Central, the Michigan Southern, and
burg a Fort-Wayne Roads. But the Baltimot
though not pooling, have agreed to abide by
policy. The three former are aided and shet
not entirally controlled, by their Eastern co
wir.: the New York Central, the Fennsylvani
and the Eric Railroads.

(2) The "bankrupt?" roads, so called bec
are all either in the hands of Receivers, in
interest or on the verge of bankruptcy. The
comparatively short roads running cast
north and south, tapping the State in vari
and the Hillinois railroads at different point
clude such roads as the Toledo, Walmah &
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, Indianapolits, Bic
& Western, Reckford, Rock Island & St. Lou
& Syringseld, etc.

(3) The roads that may be called "inds
to distinguish them from the others, whi
permitted to pro rate with their Eastern con
Chicago on terms that enable them to com
Chicago a Alton, Chicago & for,
The interest of these roads is originall
with that the "pool" roads, under the mana
certain Eastern railroad kings, have forme
nation against Chicago, and leave what we the
"independent" roads powerless to con
business reached by the "bankrupt" lines.
grave charge; but it seems to be fully sus
the facts. The evidence of it is to be for
Permissent discrimination recounted further
reason for it, we think, lies in the fact this
more & Ohio and the leguaryivania Company
it is he was the seam to be fully sus

grave charge; but it seems to be fully such facts. The evidence of it is to be for persistent discrimination recounsed further reason for it, we think, lies in the fact that more & Ohie and the lemmy/ramis Companit to be in their interest to dwert the carryit the south of Chicago, and hope and believe a portion of the business than hereforce, any every of the map, with their various railred tions, will sweat this project. That the lentral sweat is from Chicago, and risw to thereased rates from Chicago, and risw to thereased rates from Chicago, and risw to the sweat state on the arrangement with the assurant of projects of the sweat sweat the sweat state of the sweat sweat the sweat sweat sweat sweat to the south and west of Chicago in the cases the effect is the same.

The operation of the policy of discriming follows: The rate is fixed from Chicago to it, 45 cants per hundred pounds on grain, at England points at 50 cents, and from this variation whatever. But we find that free same rate from Chicago is fixed its, 55 miles further, which makes the rate only 41 cents from Chicago on Milwanies

We find that the rate from Chicago on Milwanies

We find that the rate from Chicago on Milwanies

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express 10:20 a. m. 5:305. a. nati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)...... 8:00 p. m. 7:15 s. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LIVE Legne. Arrive.

Columbus, Pitisburg a New York
Day Express.

Scilica. m. * \$50 p. m.

7.30 a. m. PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. 9:00 a. m. *0:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. *6:10 a. m. 10:00 p. m. \$10 a. m. 5:53 a. m. \$15 p. m.

Preine lease from rear of Experition Building and for at Themps second-st. Depot corner Madison-st and Michigan-ac, City office, & Clark-st., corner of Such ington. Leave. Arriva. 5Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL ROAD, epot, corner of Von Bures and Sherman ste. Hebita Grand Pacific Hotel.

that the same rate and the same the re-tree. So miles further, which makes the ra-mly 41 cents from Chicago on Milwaules We find that the rate from Indianapolis, wh we much less than the distance from Chicago waukes is more, is from \$ 10 7 cents less the cago rate. We sind that fresight is points south, southwest, north, and northy eago, and carried a long distance abound

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS - 7 Saturday opted. Sunday excepted. 1 Menday excepted. 1 As we Sunday at 8:00 a. m. 1 Dafty. CHICAGOS NORTHWESTERN TAILED 12 to the co. o. Clarket, (Sherman House), and It he depote. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Tepos, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-m Technicalize, & Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph and al Paimer House. Leave. | Arrive. * 8:30 s. m. * 8:10 p. m. + 9:00 p. m. * 7:00 s. m. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD

fapres. "5:00 p. m. "11:00 a seconsin and Minnesota Night" 10:00 p. m. "7:45 p. 1 ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

tof lakest, and fost of Twenty-second-st.

Ofice, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark. Leave. | Arrive,

atl and Express. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 p. m. tawa and accentor Passenger. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 p. m. cafor. Dubance & Sioux Ostry 9:30 a. m. 4:50 p. m. colic Fact Line, for Omana. 10:00 a. m. 4:50 p. m. massa City, Loavenwerth A. ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE. Express Pollman Draw-g-Hoom Siesoing Cars, to g-Hoom Siesoing Cars, to go without change 1918 and pollman Pal-gram Pollman Pal-gram Hotel Cars Siesoing 5:08 p. m 8:38 a. m. 8:40 a. m 9:10 p. m. ring the notel cars to New York.

apapolis, Louisville & Cincinil Day Express ... 10:20 a. m. * 8:30 p. m.
anapolis, Louisville & Cincinil Night Express (dally)... 8:00 p. m. * 7:15 a. m.

ITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

lears from rear of Exposition Building and feet Prenty-seconds. Deposition Building and feet Prenty-seconds. Deposition corner Artison-et. and con-ea. City office, & Clark-st., corner of Wash-t.

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of the actual system, its abuses,
the state of the private of the state of th

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RESCRIPTION FREE peedy cure of Seminal Weskness, Lost Man-all disorders brought on by indiscretions of ay druggist has the ingredients. Address N & CO., Box 2,296, New York.

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CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LIVE

surd-bound ratiroads.

Tour Committee also desire, before entering into the stails of this diorinnating policy, to impress upon lasgeneral mercantile public that all interests will suffer, each in its ewn way, a full share of the misformer from the injustice herein complained of, and that they should be equally concerned with those ranches of trade more particularly represented on this Board in entering a protest and providing a manedy. The effect on the lumber interest is too obvious to sentence comment, but the merchants generally The state of the district of the state of th

reach the seaboard, at a lower rate than it can be brought through Chicago on almost an air-line. We find that DISCRIMINATIONS ARE WORKED OUT

DISCRIMINATIONS.

Report of the Board of

Trade Committee.

A Concise Statement of How

Railroads Have Warred

the Action of the Pool Lines and

Their Bankrupt Brethren.

Bow Other Cities Are Specially Fa-

vored at the Expense of

The Result Is that Trade Is Diverted

from Here to Other Points.

The Committee Propose that the Grand

Trunk Road Be Built to

Chicago,

and that Our Merchants Form an

The Board of Trade Committee, which has

been investigating the railroad discriminations against this city during the past month, submit-

against this city during the past month, stomit-ted its final report to the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday evening. It is as

To the President and Directors of the Board of Trad

of Change-GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a com-nitie appointed in response to a petition signed by numbers of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in-rested with investigating the alleged railroad dis-riminations against Chicago as a shipping point, have the honor to submit herewith a report of their dat:

Association.

Chicago.

on Chicago.

brought through Chicago on almost an air-line. We find that
THESE DISCRIMINATIONS ARE WORKED OUT
AGAINST CHICAGO

principally in two ways, viz.;

1. By an institious system of rebats, whereby a difference of from 8 to 10 cents per 100 pounds is refunded to shippers from points south and southeast of Chicago, while no rebats or concession whatever is allowed to Chicago shippers.

2. There is a deceptive and vicious habit of "undarbilling" tolerated and even encouraged by certain rail-roads from points other than Chicago. An instance has been reported to us of the shipment of corn from interior points to an Exstern city in which, during an entire month, there-was an average "underbilling" or over-weight of 36 bushels to the car-load, which alone would make a difference of about 8 cents per 100 pounds in the through rate.

The answer which the Exstern "pool" lines make when these complaints are brought to their attention is, that the "cutting" of rates is done by the "bankrupt" lines, which are strugging for mere entistence, and that they caunot compete with such desperate fellows. Yet it seems to be well entablished that they prorate with these summarper" lines, and the difference in rate is sometimes segreat that it seems impossible that the "bankrupt" lines should sustain all the "cutting," unless they are in a condition to pay a peemium for handing freight. But if bankruptcy in rail-roads means the aquesting out of watered stock, and the willingness to do business on a basis that will earn a fair interest on the actual capital invested, then it is a "consummation devouity to be wished;" and, as the bankrupt to imitate their policy before arriving at that condition.

The General Superintendent of one of the leading Western railways centering here stated to your Committee that "The effect of the arbitrary rates made by the pooled lines cast from Chicago had been te entirely stop the grain trade-of his read with Chicago, except a very little that his line was having here. At many crossed points on his road, south

when saked to give his opinion, as a railway official of large and practical experience,

SUGORETHO A REMEDT

for our situation, he replied:

"You have a right not only to ask, but to demand, af the managers of these pooled lines that they protect you; that they should not permit lower rates, relatively, east from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis, etc., etc., than from Chicago; and that they should not close the doors here until they had closed them there also."

The General Manager of another of our longest and most important railways particularly committed to Chicago's best interests stated "that at points in Illinois where his line was crossed, and from his intermediate stations, grain was being drawn into the current of the cheap Eastern rates prevalent immediately south of us, notwithstanding his local rates to these cross roads were maintained at high figures, while his rates to Chicago were at here cost of transportation."

His criticism of the management of the arbitrary pooled lines was similar to that just quoted as to the injustice of their accepting a pre rate from their connections south and southwest of us relatively much less than insisted upon on business originating in Chicago. He said also that "he could not understand the line of policy which would enable these pooled lines to go 85 miles north of here and carry it from Chicago."

Referring to his earnest deaire to bring property to

have the honor to submit herewith a report of their series. Committee have held almost daily meetings for the past month, and at fourteen of these sessions have held before them gentlemen. representing various shipping and railroad interests, and have taken a mass of testimony, covering several hundred pages. This is been accomplished, it should be said, in the face of a general spathy among the shippers on account of heir failure to realize the critical character of the stimulon, and in spite of the distinciantion of many of he railroad men to afford an insight into their business. It would be folly to incumber yourselves, the Soard of Trade, or the public, with a transcription of this testimony and copies of the letters in our possession bearing upon the subject. We have determined, therefore, to present to you an epitome of the information we have collected, merely premising that all of the statiments made in this report are fully sustained by the testimony of competent and trustworthy witheres, and by documentary evidence that can be produced if desired. pines to go 50 miles north of here and carry freight at a lesser rate than they are willing to carry it from Chicago."

Referring to his earnest desire to bring property to Chicago, and the causes of his unsuccessful efforts in this direction, he said; "We are in this position. Our General Freight Agent has asked these pooled lines leading from here East: Will you let us come in and sompete for this (Illinois) business, and pro rate it through—bring it through—through: They say; We cannot; here are our rates; we cannot violate them."

In speaking of his own line, he said; "We cannot haul it 125 to 150 miles to Chicago for nothing. We courted ever 700 miles of railway in splendid condition, with an equipment of 4,000 to 5,000 ckrs, and can haul property as cheaply as anybody, and yet we brought in the past (wenty-four hours just fourteen cars of grain, all took to Chicago. We feel that we must do better than that or size go to the wall. These are the utilerances of the General Manager of a great heretofore dividend-paring railway, whose fame is world-wide, and whose resources of traffic have been regarded as well-nigh inexhaustible. His lines centre here, and that the relentiess grip of the pool managers is felt by his company, his declarations too painfully street.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGEST insed if desired.

It is as well to say at the very outset that our investigation has confirmed the most serious runners that have presided regarding the

DELIBERATE AND SYSTEMATIC DISCRIMINATION against the shipping interests of Chicago. We have found actual cases of discrimination which exceed in injustice the reports which we were at first inclined to regard as enaggerated. In presenting but a meagre, it is of the injustice which the Eastern trunk lines have commenced interests are in any way identical with the prosperity and progress of the sity that this combination is the most serious blew ever simed at the business of Chicago, and it must be met with a prompt and determined resistance on all sides nines we would succumb to it. It is probable that the annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade will indicate a large increase in the volume of the mercantile transactions, a continued growth of the mercantile transactions, a continued growth of the manual returns interests, an enlargement of the lumber trade, and an improvement in the amount of business generally. It is no shows that the grain trade of last year was something more than 15,000,000 business has the detailed the receding year. If this

of the discriminations practiced against Chicago at various points, which will serve to illustrate the whole scheme.

Grain from Milwaukee is being shipped, via Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, to New York at 37% cents per hundred, and flour at 75 cents per berrel, while the rates on like property from Chicago are 45 cents per hundred and 90 cents per barrel.

The pooled lines leading east from Chicago are taking business from Milwaukee through Chicago at the same rates as from Chicago, paying the Chicago at the same rates as from Chicago, paying the Chicago at the same rates as from Chicago, paying the Chicago at Northwestern or the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as "artistrary" of 4 cents per hundred on grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the hand of 8 greater mileage, to business for Grand Trunk points, grain and 8 cents per barrel on figur, for the figure for the 40 miles extra haul.

ready to cut at any other point. Grain from several points in the morthern hair of Illinois is actually being shipped west to Peoria, to avail of the spacial advantages offered there, for reshipment east.

Under date Jan. 77, 1876, a prominent Eastern graindealer writes to his Chicago correspondent as follows:

"The spent of — & Co., of Peoria, called on me last weak, offering to deliver corn here as per enclosed card (of prices). I saked his how he could do it. He said from most points they had low rates of freight, and from others they could underbill, and thus get low freights. How can I order corn from you? I never had a car of grain from you underbilled, therefore cannot compete with others (here) and buy in your market."

It has been stated to your Committee that from many points in Illinois on shipments East (not via Chicago) this corrupt system of underbilling is freely practiced, and is winked at by the railway agents, if not indeed encouraged by them.

INDIANAPOLIS

is 73 miles nearer New England points than Chicago. On mileage to New York points a like difference, or perhaps 10 miles more, is shown to exist. For this small difference in mileage, a difference in rate of 5 cents per hundred on grain, etc., is granted indianapolis in the tariff tables. Notwithstanding this faver, the testimony made before your Committee is that a rate is made to large shippers from indianapolis in the tariff tables. Notwithstanding this faver, the testimony made before your Committee is that a rate is made to large shippers from indianapolis in the tariff tables. Notwithstanding this faver, the testimony made before your Committee is that a rate is made to large shippers from indianapolis of the indianapolis and the indianapolis and the indianapolis of the large should be altered to perhaps the control of the large form charging less than 50 cents per hundred on grain etc., is granted in limitate on 60 cents from Chicago to Portland; and it is noticeapolis and the said of the wolume of the more favorable and more alasti

which they should endeavor to invite it.

OINGINARY.

In the tariff tables Cincinnati demands and secures a rate 10 cents per hundred lower on grain, etc., to all points East than is made from Chicago. This difference is widened on shipments to Baitimore and Philadelphia, without equity; but the manner in which Chicago is wronged by such a favoritism towards Cincinnal in the general tariff, is particularly shown by the comparison of Cincinnati rates and mileage with those of Chicago and New England on Grand Trunk business.

ness.

From Chicago to Boston the mileage is 111 miles, or say 11 per cent, greater than from Cincinnati, but Chicago must pay a 25 per cent higher rate. It is again noticeable that the Michigan Southern Bailway, so ready to exact the higher rate from Chicago, sagerly accepts its proportion of the lesser rate from Cincinnati on its share of the haul from Chevaland to But-But we must look to the Portland (and other Grand

But we must look to the Portland (and other Grand Trunk) rates from Cincinnati for the crowning comparison. The difference in misage is nominal—only if miles less than from Chicago, scarcely equal to 11/2 per cent of the whole—but Chicago must pay 25 per cent more tariff. On about this equal mileage Cincinnati shipments of grain are taken at 40 cents—to Portland, while Chicago ahipments must pay 30 cents per hundred.

Now mark the result! An immense volume of grain—has recently been diverted from all Northern and Central Lilinois, and from lows, to Portland and other Grand Trunk points by the way of Cincinnati, hundreds of cars weakly have gone from one road—the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield. This grain has reveled an extra mileage of 280 to 350 miles to reach Detroit Junction through Cincinnati, at a total rate of 5 cents per hundred less than could be made by the absolutely direct route through Chicago. Some of this property starting at points in Ford County, Illinois, within 30 miles of Chicago, though billed due northeast to Portland, has traveled first 97 miles due southwest to avail of the connection of the Baltimore & Ohio Essirout for Cincinnati, and the surface of the points would have been 340 miles less, or a total of 376 miles only. Thus it is that Chicago between the points would have been 340 miles less, or a total of 376 miles only. Thus it is that Chicago between the points would have been 340 miles less, or a total of 376 miles only. Thus it is that Chicago between the points would have been 340 miles less, or a total of 376 miles only. Thus it is that Chicago is being robbed of business from almost under her very seves.

commend to the attention of this Board and the busi-ness men of Chicago the following

commend to the attention of this Board and the business men of Chicago the following

FINAL SUGGESTION:

We think every encouragement should be given to
the increase of our facilities for reaching the tidewater and the Eastern markets and recommend the
early completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to this
city, and the immediate establishing of a stammship
line from here to connect with the Detroit a Milwankee Railroad at Grand Hawen. The completion of 46
miles of road and connection with the Ordinago & Lake
Huron Railroad appears feasible for the former, and a
sufficient offering of freight is all that is required to
accomplish the latter. But these remedies are not expected to cure the evits. We believe the best practical
results can only come from united action on the part
of shippers and business-men, and to this end we recommend the

IMMEDIATE OBGANIZATION OF AN ASSOCIATION.

of shippers and business-men, and to this end we recommend the
IRMEDIATE OBGANIZATION OF AN ASSOCIATION,
which may be done under the suspices of the Board o
Trade, for the mutual protection of all our citizen
doing business with realroad or transportation com
panies. Let the association appoint an Executive
Committee of three of its members, who shall hol
regular estated meetings to hear grievances, and fak
such measures as they may think proper to secure jus
tice to shippers of property. Such an association
backed as it would be by the moral infinence and sus
port of this Board and the community, though possessed of no special powers from the State, would as
proximate in its results those stained by the Radio
Commissioners of Massachusetts, where the grave
abuses have been corrected, mainly by the force of
public opinion as guided by three honest, energet
men. A similar association has succeeded in doin
efficient work in New York City; and we make th
recommendation now in a general way, leaving the d
tails of its organization for such future consideratio
as the Board of Trade may determine to give it. E.
spectfully submitted.

E. B. STEVENA.

RELIGIOUS.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

At the meeting of the Methodist pastors yes-terday the special order of the day was the con-sideration of the subject, "The Relation of Per-sonal and Professional Experience." After a brief discussion reports were received from the several churches. The Rev. Mr. Adams, of Cen tenary Church, reported nine as having rises for prayers. The Rev. Mr. Williamson, o

Wabash Avenue Church, reported several admissions to the church during the past week. At Barrington twelve had risen for prayers a the last meeting. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, of State Street Church, had from twelve to twenty forward each night, and that there had beer forty-five adults and eighteen children convert ed. Yesterday he received twelve into the church. The Rev. Mr. Hammer, at Maple wood, reported over thirty conversions. At the Ada Street Church there had been fourteen or more forward for prayers each night last week, and that since the last Conference fifty-one had been received by letter, and fifty by probation. The Rev. Dr. Cantine, of Fultor Street, reported sixty conversions. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Trinity Church, reported twenty conversions. The Rev. Mr. Youker, of Simpso versions. The Rev. Mr. Youker, of Simpson Church, remarked that he was going to begin a protracted meeting at once. At Grace Church eight rose for prayers last night, and thirty-nine accessions had been made during the past three months. The Rev. Mr. Scott, of Oak Park, reported fourteen conversions. At the Michigan Avenue Church nine had been received on probation during the past week. The Rev. Dr. Marsh reported seventeen received by probation and five by letter, and thirty-nine in all since Conference. Other pastors reported the general interest increasing, and the fesuits as being most encouraging.

terest increasing, and the fesults as being most encouraging.

At the pastors' meeting, reports were received from the several churches showing the increase in membership during the past month. The most notable additions were the North Star, which received 12 by baptism, and the Centennial, which received 24 by letter and 6 by baptism. The Coventry Street Church received 30 by baptism and 10 by letter. The total number received by all was 76 by letter and 72 by baptism. The Rev. Mr. Roget, pastor of the French Baptist Church at St. Anne, Ill., reported commendable progress in the work at that point. Dr. Ellie stated the condition of the great revival now in progress at Ionia Mich. where he has spent a week or more lately. The Bev. Mr. Johnstone spoke of his great desire to go to Africa and engage in the missionary work there. The body had no power to act in the matter further than the passage of a resolution expressing its deep interest in the evangelization of Africa and the recognizing the responsibility resting upon the Americas Baptists to further the good work.

THE PRESENTERIANS.

Several pastors reported as to the work being done in the churches during the last week the

Several pastors reported as to the work being done in the churches during the last week, the most notable increase being reported from the Fullerton Avenue Church, the pastor of which received yesterday sixteen new members into the fellowship.

A discussion was entered into as to whether the pastors should consider at its next meeting the topic of "God in the Constitution," and, after a good deal of talk, it was decided to postpone the discussion of that topic until some in-

THE COURTS More Complaints About Unjust

Taxation. Dissolution of Partnership-Not Guilty of Passing Bad Bills.

Boyy of Bankrupts --- Condition of the Peoria & Rock Island Road.

Becord of Judgments and New Suits.

The following is an abstract of the Receiver's report for December, in the case of Thomas vs. The Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company: Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1875.....

For right of way

For new locomotive and tender.

For legal expenses.

For new water-tank at Book Island.

For cross-ties.

Leon Klein filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against David Hallanin, Collector for West Chicago, to obtain the usual injunction. Klein says he made his return in due form, fixing his property at \$3,000. The Assessor made it \$8,000, the State Board \$12,160, and now somebody wants \$523.58 taxes from him, which he declines to pay.

E. R. Burnham, Jonathan Plummer, and Rob-

ert Morrison, late partners as E. K. Burnham, Son & Co., also filed a bill for relief from the illegal doings of Evans and Phillips. They state legal doings of Evans and Phillips. They state that when the Assessor called on them they told him their property was not worth over \$20,000, to which statement he made no objection, but departed, apparently astisfied. In July following, however, they learned that they had been assessed \$50,000. Application was at once made to the County Board, and complainants state that they believe the assessment was reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000, but amount, making it \$76,000, and a tax of \$8,183.amount, making it \$70,000, and a tax of \$5,185,44 has been levied against them. And they
think they are entitled to some relief.

Lastly, Jane P. Hampson comes into Court for
relief. She states that in May last she did not

have any personal property subject to taxation, but that in June last she bought of Walker, but that in June last she bought of Walker, Williamson & Hampson a printing-office at No. 146 Clark street under a chattel-mortgage sale. Their property had before that time been assessed at \$6,000, but complainant alleges that the taxes for 1875 were only a lien on property after the tax-books had been returned to the Collector, and that she having bought in the property in question before Evans got the books, ahs took it free and clear of all liens for taxes. Nevertheless, the inexorable Evans is seeking to collect \$318.87 from her, and threatens to kery on the office unless she pays. And she, too, wants to know if there is any justice to be had.

BILL FOR ACCOUNT.

A bill for account and dissolution of partnership was filed yesterday by John B. Wilson and Charles K. Proctor against Isaac Graveson and William Graveson, their partners, and also against Leban O. Mayor and Charles Tobey. The complainants state that in July, 1872, they formed a partnership with the Gravesons in the

William Graveson, their partners, and also against Leban O. Mayor and Charles Tobey. The complainants state that in July, 1872, they formed a partnership with the Gravesons in the business of contracting for and finishing stone for building stone buildings. They were to receive one-twelfth of the profits each, and also a salary for their services, they being skilled in the business, and the defendants were to furnish \$100,000 in money. The partnership was begun and continued until April, 1874, during which time the firm built the Chamber of Commerce. Metropolitan Block, and other buildings, and did business to the amount of \$1,000,000. In January, 1875, the Gravesons made out a balance-sheet which showed a profit of \$60,000, but the complainants charge that the amount should have been at least \$20,000. The defendants purchased some land on Cologne street, on which they have erected a mill, and also some property on the corner of Forty-third street and Grand boulevard, the title to all which has been taken in their name to defraud complainants. No settlement has been made of the firm affairs, though complainants have often asked it, but here been refused. They therefore pray affairs, though complainants have often saked it, but have been refused. They therefore pray for a dissolution of partnership, an account, the appointment of a Beceiver, and an injunction to prevent the Gravesons from squandering or wasting the assets in speculation as they are now doing.

friday will be the last day of service to the February term of the Circuit Court, and also the last day for filing trial notices. Chancery calendars for the same Court are now ready for distribution at the Clerk's office.

Judge Williams is still engaged with the Riverside cases. They will last at least a mouth, for twenty-seven lawyers are to tell their clients' grievances.

grievances.

The Bush Storey case was concluded yesterday and given to the jury, who were authorized to render a sealed verdict. They agreed after being out about two hours, but their decision cannot be known until

escape liability on his stock, and asks that Harvey may be enjoined from beginning suit on the taking the place of the large, nauseous pills

escape liability on his stock, and asks that Harvey may be enjoined from beginning suit on the stock.

A number of the creditors of Thomas Painter, of Erinmield. filed a petition in bankruptcy against him yesterday, charging that he had, about the 14th of January tast, sold his stock of goods to Day Brothers & Co., or L. B. Day, of Peorts, with intent to defraud his creditors; also, that he had fraudulently transferred his real estate a few days after to Homer Painter for \$2,000, which consideration has never been paid. The following are the names of the creditors and the amount of their cianns: Shay & Pearson, \$887.90; J. V. Farwell & Co., \$741.53; C. M. Henderson & Co., \$387.90; McAnley, Dyke & Co., \$310.17; and Valentine Utrich, \$378.25.

In the matter of the Equitable Insurance Company, H. S. Dietrich filed a petition stating that the Company in June, 1873, paid a dividend of 5 per cent; that shortly after that time he filed proofs of debt on eight poinces to the amount of \$10.800, which were allowed by the Register. Insurance as it may be a long time before a second dividend is declared, he asks that an order may be entered on the Assignee to pay him the 5 per cent dividend on his claims. A rule was entered on the Assignee to show cause in fifteen days why the petitions about not be paid. James Long, Assignee of the same Company, also filed a petition asking leave to compromise for \$500 a claim for stock against H. W. Wetherell to the amount of \$2,000. The petition was granted.

An involuntary petition was also filed yesterday against George Gilbert, of this city, by the following creditors of his: F. M. Holmes on a claim for \$5,781,15; S. Winslow & Co., \$1,828,93; F. Pierce & Co., \$410; Basson & Borsch, \$322; Boston Furniture Company, \$399.50; Giliman & Tuttle, \$253.51; Edward Simmons, \$256.10. They charge him only with having suspended payment of his commercial paper. A rule to show cause Feb. 16 was issued.

issued.

Herman Lenning commenced a suit in trespass against the American Bridge Company, laying damages at \$5,000.

The Third National Bank began an action in attachment against the Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company to recover \$5,129.75.

W. S. Johnston began a suit mejectment yesterday against the City of Chicago to recover possession of a piece of land-35% feet in width off the north and of Lot 10 of Assessors Division of the N. E. % of the N. E. % of Sec. 8, 39, 14.

ion of the N. E. & of the N. E. & of Sec. 8, 39, 14.

A. D. Taylor, administrator, began an action in debt against James A., Henry C., Charles A., william H., Frank T., Martha A., and Mary Clybourn, and Mary V. Parks, Sarah A. Barney, and Margaret E. Holden, laying damages at 88, 900.

Clybouro, and Mary V. Parks, Sarah A. Barney, and Margaret E. Holden, laying damages at \$8,000.

Jacob Strader sued the City of Chicago for \$1,000.

Minerva Whitman brought suit for \$2,500 against M. E. Hunt and Samuel White.

The United States Wind Engine and Pump Company sued the Omcinnati, LaFayette & Chicago Raircad Company for \$1,500.

Charles Johnson began a suit in treepass against John Koelle and Emilie Koelle to recover \$2,000 alleged damages.

E. F. Knight, issue, began a suit in assumosit for \$2,500 yesterday against Henry Strauss, William Hahns, and William Knoke.

Horatio N. F. Lewis yesterday began an action in trespass against Milion George, J. P. Davidson, J. C. Newcomb, George C. Smith, Bradner Smith, and Theadore F. Rice, in which he lays damages at \$25,000.

Josiah L. James commenced a suit for \$3,000 against Philip Lannan.

Harrist A. Davis began an action to recover \$5,000 alleged damages strom the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company.

J. M. Marshall smed A. C. Badger, O. F. Badger, and W. W. Hilton for \$16,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the cetate of Unrich P. Marman, Elvirs F.

OCUSTY COURT.

In the estate of Ulrich P. Magman, Elvirs F. Magman was granted latters of administration under bond for \$5,000.

In the estate of Thomas Burkill, the will was proven and Elizabeth Burkill was appointed accounting under bond for \$20,000.

The will of Hannah Underwood was admitted to problets and latter were greated to P. N. U.

James McDermott pleaded guilty to burgiary and was sentenced to four years in the Peniten Charles metrics, who was tried and given turnly years in the Penitentiary a few days ago, was granted a new trial, in which he proved himself under age. His sestence was changed to six months in the House of Correction.

William Williams, alias "Red Bill," pleaded guilty to larcency, and was given one year in the

Pententiary.

Pententiary.

Andrew Tully was tried for the larceny of two cows, found guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Pententiary.

Charles Milier pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given a year at Joliet.

John Newton was tried for burglarizing the ticket effice of the Northwestern Railroad at Winnetka, found guilty, and given two years in the Pententiary.

Winnetks, found guary, the Penitentiary.

Jonathan C. Mitchell was placed on trial for removing goods from a warehouse without cancelling the receipt. The case had just opened when the Court adjourned.

TER CALL.

Witha vs. Hill.

\$50, CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTS—Frederick Burger vs. Henry Reinhardt and Joseph Foreman; verdict, \$36, and motion for new trial.

GOOD CAUSE FOR ACTION.

FRANKLIN, La., Feb. 7.—Members of the Bar of St. Mary's Parish met to-day and adopted resolutions requesting E. B. Mentz, Parish Judge, to resign, and, in event of his refusal to resign, a committee was appointed to prepare articles of impeschment to be forthwith presented to the Legislature. The alleged cause for this action is that Mentz has neither espacity nor integrity.

were a talking about or he wrote which he lower with a control of the control of

taking the place of the large, nauseous pills beretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a favorite remedy for Colic. Cramps, Summer-complaint, Diarrheea, Dysentery, Choiera, and Choiera Morbos, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for Catarrah and "cold in the head", and a second of the cold in the head. sides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His "Common price of \$1.50, has already been sold to the ex-tent of exhausting two editions amounting to 40,000 copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's suc-cess, as well as that of the great revivalists, and cess, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who by their genius have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can afford to deal unfairly with the world, or be indifferent to the

> AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Every Night and Matiness AN OLIO THAT OUT-OLIOS ALL OLIBS.

TERRIFIC HIT OF THE DANCING QUAKERS HARRY & LIZZIE

BRAHAM

LAST WEEK OF THE AMPRIBIANS, LURLINE AND WATSON, McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. FLORENCE Mr. & MI'S. Flavorous comedy written as pressly for them by B. E. WOLFE, Esq., entitle the MIGHTY DOLLAR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SUCCHS CONTINUES: HOUSES CROWDED

Sareely Standing Roem at # Justly Dedicated the
Prople's Theatre. Mightly attended by from Low to Acco
of our best citizens to witness the house CALIFORNIA.
MINSTRE'LS, certainly the largest and most complete
company in the world.
Week Feb. 7, Hin, a new candidate for public favor.
In first appearance in Unicage, Conster France Salle they
press of New York, Philindelphia, Bossoo, and Baltimens are
manimous in their praise. Empress, Schoelearth, Com.
Roomey, Cotton, Robinson, and Kemble in new acts, including "The Centennial," with songs of the different
nations. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COLISEUM. Monday, Feb. 7, and every evening this week. BERTIE RHEINHART, FIELDS and PETTIT, MLANCHE and JOHNNIE NICHOLS, and the was ferful CAWTHORNE CHILDREN. One more week of the marvedous JAPS, JEFF and FANNIE DELIANO, Miss LOTTIE BROWN, and Administra 25 against

M'CORMICK'S HALL CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

principal Music Stores.

Admission, 50c; Reserved Sests, 15c extre; can be secured at No. 439 Wabseh-av. till Saturday, Peb. 12, and at McCormick's Hall, Monday, Feb. 14. EXPOSITION SKATING PARK

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

second cable, \$75; third, \$48. Return liches at reduced rates. Statemer Sat, with superior accommendation, the cluding all measurement without extra classes. See a superior control of the control of th National Line of Steamships, JUDGE HOPKINS—KIDDS vs. Hill.

JUDGE GARY—150, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160,

162 to 174. inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—24 to 40 inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—6, 8, 10.

JUDGE ROORES—Set case 5,351, and calendar.

Nos. 365 to 380, except 371.

JUDGE BOOTH—434 to 432 inclusive, except 445

and 450.

JUDGE ROORES—6.

JUDGE ROOR

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Peter K. Dederick vs. James C. Hyds, \$2,386.—Thomas Harrison et al. vs. Frank H. Orriel, \$3,686.,58.—The Schureman & Hand Mantel Company vs. Bertow A. Ulrich, \$311,38.—Adolph Nelle vs. John N. Sutherland, \$194,58.

JUDGE JAMESON—J. H. Keeler vs. Henry Rehwoldt, MAIL STEAMERS FOR EUROPE

Rates as low as by any other first-class line.

Address ALFRED LAGERGIEN,

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Or HY. GREENEBAUM & CO., 75 Firth-ev.



The managers of Wood's Museum have ex-ended the benefit for the Newsboys' Home for day and to-morrow.

Miss Von Hillern, the German ped mite ill yesterday, and was unable to take any cood. It is feared her exertions may result in ent injury, or death.

mperature yesterday, as observed by optician, No. 88 Madison street (Taraling), was, at 8 a. m., 32 degrees; 10 a. .. 34 : 12 m., 35; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 36. One hundred property-owners, representing only 8,000 front feet, have signed a petition for epaving north of Division street of North

, which they claim is the widest and thoroughfare on the North Side. bout 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon John Bon-d, employed at Price & Allerton's slaughter-se, near the Stock-Yards, fell into a vat of ing water, and received injuries that caused death yesterday morning. Deceased was 25 rs of age, resided at No. 624 Thirty-first unmarried. The Coroner has

by falling into a vat of boiling water at the ag-house of Bene & Allerton, and a verdict sturned in accordance with the facts.

o family of Berthold Haider, residing at 59 Hulburt street, are solicitous as to his at whereabouts, he having left home Satur-vening and not having been heard from He is described as about 35 years of age, 9 inches high brown barr and mustache, breezed in dark clothes. Any information

man named John McCabe was yesterday morn-run down by an engine on the Galena Division he Northwestern Road and instantly killed, body was sent to the Morgue by semployes he road. An inquest was held yesterday, a verdict of accidental death returned. De-sed was an Irishman about 45 years of age, patither his rasidance or occumation could be

An article in a morning paper in regard to the clease of George S, Fairbanks, arrested last stands were the cory of Mr. Cameron oply, and created the impression that the Department had been guilty of univing at the release of Fairbanks. When rested he conducted himself so strangely as attract the attention of the officers, who analysis at the conducted himself so strangely as attract the attention of the officers, who analysis at the conducted himself so strangely as attract the attention of the officers, who analysis are an eacaped lunstic from the Asylum at ecknowille. His condition was known to Mr. sales, of Holden & Fisher, commission merians at No. 110 LaSalle street, who communications are the communication of the communication r, of Holden & Fisher, Commission mer-sat No. 110 LaSalle street, who communi-the fact that he was insane to Capt. , and also advised a brother of Fairbanks, and also advised a brother of Fairbanks, as a commission merchant at Lacon, in this, of his confinement in the station and the edge of Capt. Gund and Justice Kaufby District-Attorney Bangs and others he was in fact a lunable as represented, and ecaped from the Asylum at Jacksonville, e was delivered over to a keeper sent for to be by that officer returned to the m, Justice Kaufmann deciding that, as a not sane, he could not be held responsi-

J. T. SCAMMON. of the morning papers published yester-dispatch from Washington to the effect Attorney-General had ordered the Disthat the Attorney-General had ordered the Dis-nicid-Attorney to not, pros. the indictment against J. Y. Scammon. A TRIBUNE reporter waitzed into Judge Bangs' office yesterday to interrogate that efficient as to the truth of that dispatch. The ludge had read it, and placifly pronounced it to sumirus. No such letter had ever been reseived at his office. He had received a letter of inquiry from the Attorney-General, asking for information concerning Mr. Scammon's case, which information he proposed forthwith to formish.

"What will be the result?" asked the re-"I suppose you know that Mr. Scammon is in Washington?" said the Judge.
"Yee, sir."
"And I suppose you know him to be a man of

"And I suppose you know him to be a man or greet pertinacity?"

"I have heard so."

"Ah, ha!" murmured the Judge, reflectively.

"Then you think that this thing may squint bowards a not. pros.?"

"It is a pleasant day," remarked the Judge, as he turned to the statutes to see if, in an indicatent for perjury, it is necessary to attach a sopy of the Bible on which the man swore.

WEST SIDE CHIZENS' CLUB.

Last evening a meeting of citizens of the

Last evening a meeting of citizens of the West Side was held in the Gault House, for the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Club, to pro-sect them in the future against tax-caters and

set them in the future against tax-caters and surrupt rings generally.

W. J. Mosely occupied the chair, and J. C. Cline acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting haden acted to the purpose of looking more fully set the manner of the collection of the unfair personal tax. The citizens should organize for future protection, so as to prevent the injustice which had heretofore been lone them, and in which the sourts had in a manner aided by arbitrary decisions. It seemed as though the Courts were in sympathy with these tax-enters, and it was the object of this meeting to organize a club for protection against this injustice in the future.

Mr. Heudrickson offered the following:

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an organiza-

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an organiza-tion, calling it the Tenth Ward Citizens' Club dis-bette of parties), for the interest of the Club dis-te it further

Received. That we protect the ballot-box against trand, in the coming campaign, to prevent the appointment of corrupt judges of election; and, be it further Received. That every member of this organization hall at the project time and place interest himself in he nomination and election of only such gentlemen a see haven to be respectable, homes, and sufficiently years the public sglairs to be of service to us.

Mir. Rhine suggested the striking out "Tenth Fard" and inserting "West Side." The recolutions as ochanged and passed. Mr. Kine noved the appointment of a committee of three mresolutions and constitution. Carried.

Mesers. Cohen, incGowan, and Schmidt were popointed.

Mir. Hendrickson stated—that the meeting was or no political purpose, but to further the election of only homest men to local offices, and he, or one, was in favor of such a movement.

The new Custom-House wears nowadays a besolate aspect, work upon it having been suspended feb. 1. Since the list day of November, when appearance to be recommended by the way, in the sum total of \$22,000.

The new Custom-House wears nowadays a besolate aspect, work upon it having been suspended feb. 1. Since the list day of November, when operations were resumed, considerable regress has been made, and the huge pile has segue to assume some degree of shape and proportion. During those past three months has seguent to assume some degree of shape and proportion. During those past three months when the shole of the west front has been erected up to be second story, and the other fronts have been also raised in parts from 6 to 10 feet. Dwag to a disagreement between the stone-contractor, Muellar, and the Department officials at Washington, work at the yards was atopped one of the west front has been erected up to be second story, and the other fronts have the subdictory will be speedly overcome and the difficulty will be speedly overcome the subdictory. Proposals were recovered at the Superintendent's effect. Hintendent's for supplying GUO, DWO bricks. Plans are

plaus, with a view to making that important por-tion of the building more attractive and sub-stantial. There were 110 men on the pay-roll for January, and this number will be increased when operations are again commenced in the spring. In the matter of appropriations, no trouble is anticipated from Congress, notwith-standing the Democratic majority in the House. There is still a balance of \$500.000 unexpended from the previous appropriations.

THE CAMPBELL MURDER. No ARREST YET.

Despite the efforts of the police the Camp

nurderer, John Heach, is still at large. Very collably he ran away immediately after the affray, and thereby added a look of guilt to the affair that it would not otherwise possess. From the fact that he was formerly an engineer on the thwestern Railroad, it is supposed that he took advantage of his acquaintance with the em-ployee of the line to make good his escape. Every other route from the city was closely watched by the police. Heach's wife, a smart intelligent woman, with a pleasing address and maccar, is still confined as a witness in the Chicago Avenue Station. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited her, and gained from her the story of the occurrence, substantially the same as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, a copy of which was in her hand. She told how she had procured a divorce from Campbell on ac-count of his cruelty and neglect, and how she count of his cruelty and neglect, and how she soon afterwards became acquainted with and married Heach. Ever after their asparation Campbell had insulted her every time an opportunity presented itself, and had repeatedly followed her on the street. She met him several times at houses of his relations with whom she was on intimate terms, and his course towards her was always abusive or contemptuous. During the eleven years which she lived with Campbell, he was employed as check clerk at Parmelee's omnibus office, and, aithough he received good wages, being a valued and experienced employe, he kept her in poverty. Soon after the apparation Campbell lost his position through drunken neglect, and ever since has been a shiftless and aimless good-for-nothing.

afra, Heach then told her version of

afra, Heach then told her version of THE FATAL FIGHT, and it was afterward corroborated in the main by those of the neighbors who know snything at all about it. During Sunday Campbell was a frequent visitor of a saloon close by, and as twilight began to turn into darkness, she noticed that he was naving narticular attention to her twingnt began to turn into darkness, she noticed that he was paying particular attention to her house. The better to watch his motions, she visited some of her relations in the neighborhood, with whom she stayed several hours. When she returned home she did not see him, but just as she was about to close the weather door, he suddenly emerged and passed directly When she returned home she did not see him, but just as she was about to close the weather door, he suddenly emerged and passed directly in front of her, but speaking not a word. She slammed the door in her fright, and from a window watched all his movements. After roaming about for awhile he entered an outhouse a few yards distant, where he remained. Shortly after 12 o'clock she recognized her husbanos footstep on the walk at the side of the house, and at once ran to open the door for him. Just as she did so she saw Campbell raise his hand and strike Heach twice in the face. Heach threw up his hand to protect himself, and it is then she supposes he was out. She saw something bright in Campbell's hand but could not distinguish what it was. Campbell strock at Heach a third time, and tried to grapple with him, but Heach slipped on the icy ground, and almost simultaneously Campbell also lost his footing, falling in such a position as to place Heach entirely at his mercy. It was then that Heach drew his revolver, and regaining his feet while Campbell was trying to catch his legs, he fired either three or four times. The fatal bullet struck Campbell in the left breast in close proximity to the heart, causing death in a very few moments. Heach him in bathing and bandagung a deep gash across the palm of his hand. Finding it still bleeding, he left for a surgeon's office, and has not been seen since. While in the house his wife says that not a word was spoken as to flight, but, on the contrary, he called "Police!" several times before going in. Several of the neighbors heard the enois, but saw nothing of the fight. John Moore, the owner of the building in which the family reside, saw Campbell about the house all the evening, and just previous to the firing of the shots, heard some one say, with an oath, "I'll fix you now."

the shots, heard some one say, with an oath, "I'll fix you now."

EDWARD CAMPERLL

was about 38 years of age, American by birth, and has a brother living at No. 248 West Indiana street. He was wild and reckless in almost everything, and had frequently been taken to task for it by his relatives, of whom he had a considerable number. Perhaps his worst fault was a love for bad whisky.

Heach is much the smaller man of the two. Sunday was his first day in his new salcon at No. 280 North Halsted street, between Pratt and Erie. Previous to that time he was located at No. 73 Milwaukee avenue. He has the reputation of being a peaceable man, and has the sympathies of all in his neighborhood.

The Coroner has deferred the inquest until either this afternoon or to-morrow, in the hopes of finding Heach.

WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter hap-pened to meet Mike Bailey, Superintendent of Buildings, and at once fell into a conversation with him upon the subject of Mike's estimate rent year, which have been commented upon by ome of the papers as being altogether too large. Said the reporter:
"How is it, Mike, that you want \$29,000 this

year, when last year you got along with half that

"The fact is," said Mike, "last year they cut me down so from what I did ask for that it has been very hard scratching to get along, and while some of the things which I have asked for this year may not meet with the approval of the Finance Committee, yet I don's see how my Department can get on without them."

"But what is this idea about horses," said the reporter. "Is the city to buy horses and run a

"But what is this idea about horses," said the reporter. "Is the city to buy horses and run a livery stable?"

"No," said Mike. "I suggested to the Council that I could do as much work with ten men who had horses as I could with twenty who had to work on foot. What I ask is, give me for ten men \$1,200 a year apiece, and also allow each one \$300 to cover the expenses of keeping a horse. I don't propose that the city shall buy the horses, but that the men shall get them themselves, and the city simply pay for their feed, etc. A mounted man can do really three times as much in the way of inspection as one who is without any other means of locomotion than his legs or a horse-car. Now, for instance, there is one district which extends from Tweifth street to Randolph, and from the river to the city limits, in which, last year, there were from 600 to 700 buildings put up. It is out of the question for any one man to go over that territory daily during the building season and anspect every house or store which is going up. The men are unable to do the work, and the natural result with a good many is that they become negligent and plead as their excuse for not working that it is impossible for them to cover the ground. Now, you take a man and put him on a horse, and he is able to cover the entire territory without any difficulty.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

me, after all, that the estimate which I have sent in to the Comptroller is not in any respect an extravagant one."

THE CARNIVAL.

MASKED BALL OF THE TURNGEMEINDS.

The annual carnival of the Chicago Turnde came off last night at North Side Turgemeinde came off last night at North Side Fur-ner-Hall, and was by all odds one of the most successful affairs of the season. The galleries were packed with lookers-on, and the floor was occupied by the merry maskers, the costumes Eeing rich, varied, and, in many instances, both artistic and humorous. The hall was quaintly decorated with odd figures and carwas quaintly decorated with odd figures and cartoons, representing grotesque dances mostly.
One picture predicted locomotion in the
twentieth century,—a train of cars drawn by
a bevy of fast girls. Around the
gallery, on large wires, were hung cages which
contained beautiful feathered songsters in the
shape of large Brahms cocks, which would crow shape of large Brahms cocks, which would crow at 3 o'clock in the morning. There were thirteen huge figures of policemen placed around the pil-lars of the gallery, each with a night-cap on, a huge star, and upon their belts the beautiful word "Krumm," which in plain English means "crooked," and their clubs were marked, "han-dle with care."

At 10 o'clock the bell rang, and the curtain on the stage was raised, when an old man appeared and announced

the stage was raised, when an old man appeared and announced

THE COMING CARRIVAL.

He was followed by a Fagin-like individual and other queer people. A priest in peculiar habiliments disted on erooked whisky, and other follies and foibles of the time. He was followed by a female, who talked for woman's rights. Then came the emigrant who would introduce them to "Schlaraffen Land," where pork and beans grew on trees, and where pigs were seasoned with milk and honey. Then came the trip to the strange country. A clock was exhibited, upon which soon appeared "Father Time," who, through a huge tin-horn, announced that, at the hour of 11, the King and Queen of Carnival would appear. Immediately the hands were turned to the hour, and then came a terrible racket, followed by a grotesque cancan. In the rear of the stage stood an odd figure, which was fed with beer by the pailful, and soon merged into the King and Queen, who, with their attendants, ended the tableau.

The peals of the "Poet and Peasant" sound-

pailful, and soon merged into the King and Queen, who, with their attendants, ended the tableau.

The peals of the "Poet and Peasant" sounded through the hall and the maskers were waltzing gayly, when, the music having ceased, the bell was rung again. Once more the curtain was rung pp, and this time the scene was changed. From the stage a slanting platform had been constructed. A wagon appeared, drawn hy clowns, and upon it were more clowns. Seated in an immense shell, high up, were the King and Queen of the Carmival and their faithful attendants. Then came the Ministers (Bajazzos).

The East followed, with representatives of Asia and a harem of beautiful houris. In a hammock swinging from palm trees was the Sultan's favorite wife, keeping herself cool with a large peacock-feather fan. Appropriate attendants followed this train. Then came America. Brother Jonathan and the Goddess of Liberty were standing on top of a hige pedestal. American Indians drew the car, and upon it chiefs and squaws were reclining, the former smoking the calumet,—the pipe of peace.

Africa followed with its peculiar natives amid palms and date trees, and accompanied by a huge lion. The dark dainsele and youths, however, had suspicious-looking Teutonic noses.

The last, but not least, represented the externe frozen North. The car was drawn by queer-looking Eaguinsary. Upon it are seated fishermen with fish just harpooned, resting against a huge cake of ice, upon the top of which a very woolly-looking Polar bear was standing straight. These cars passed around the hall several times and were then dragged back. The whole thing closed with a beautiful tableau of all nations.

As before stated

As before stated As before stated

Were varied. Col. Cleary represented a beautiful Spanish peasant-girl on her way to Ireland very effectively, while Commissioner Johnson looked charming as "Joan of Arc." Coroner Dietzsch represented a tiny Swies sheperdess to perfection. There were many other notable costumes. At 12 o'clock the masks were taken off, and unalloved happiness reigned supreme till 3 o'clock this morning, when the cocks crew, and the affair broke up, the bal-masque having become a thing of the past.

ANOTHER HOLD-OVER.

THIS TIME IT IS THE "INTER-OCEAN." It having been rumored on the streets yester day that the Hon. James P. Root had written an nion to the effect that the Corporation Print er, as well as the Comptroller, City Clerk, and all other city officers, held over until April, a TRIB-UNE reporter yesterday afternoon called at his office. Room 21 Ashland Block. The following

til next April?" "Who told you so?"
"That makes no difference. Have you write

en such an opinion?"
"Why?" use I want to get the text of it to pul the public. Have you written any opinion?

For whom?"
For Mr. Nixon, of the Inter-Ocean?"
I don't know." Was it for the Mayor?" "I tell you I won't tell.

Were any other city officers included in the ELUCIDATING. "No, sir. I was only employed to give an op

"Who employed you?"
"Young man, see here. You don't suppose I am going to tell you who employed me. If it don't come up publicly it won't make any differ-

euce."
"What is the substance of that opinion?"
"In it I hold that all city officers, including
City Printer, hold over until a new Board of Aldermen is elected, and that is all. I think the
Council have a right to change that by ordinance

"But can't you give me the full text of your

"But can't you give me the full text of your opinion?"

"No, sir. I don't keep copies. Besides, I wrote it one day last week, and that is all about it. I have told you all I can with consistency."

ALD. CLARK.

During the afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter ran across several city papas in the City-Hall, and among them Ald. Clark, Chairman of the Printing Committee. Said the reporter. "Have you heard about Jim Boot's opinion to the effect that the City Printer bolds over until April next?"

"Yes. I have just heard of it, and think it is absurd."

"But do you think that officer holds over?"

"I do not think the City Printer is an officer. The Inter-Ocean is known as the Corporation Printer, and not as City Printer, quite a distinction."

"Then they have a contract?"
"Then they have a contract?"
"Virtually, yes. They acknowledged a contract in effect when they sent in propositions in writing for the city printing for the next ensu-ing two years, and thus admit that their contract has expired."

ing two years, and thus admit that their contract has expired."

"Then you think a new Corporation Printer should be elected?"

"I hardly know what to say. The Inter-Ocean was elected in January, 1878, for two years. Mayor Colvin's holding over has raised so many new questions in regard to city offices that I feel quite unable to decide."

THE ELECTION OF CITY PRINTER.

"But how is a City Printer elected?"

"There are two ways. You can either make a City Printer or Corporation Printer. In the former case it would create a city officer; in the latter it would amount merely to the letting of

former case it would create a city officer; in the latter it would amount merely to the letting of a contract. Under the new charter it will depend upon the wording as to the effect."

Ald. Folcy, another member of the Printing Committee, knew nothing about the matter.

The fact is, the Council elected the Inter-Occan Corporation Printer Jan. 5, 1873, for two years, and this was done by ordinance, and no further contract was made.

HOTCHKIN & PALMER.

A PLAIN AND DIRECT REPLY. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Peb. 7.—We noticed in ced in your issue of yesterday a synopeis of a bill in chancery filed against us by Mrs. E. M. Thompson, charging that we had coerced her into giving us a note for the amount of goods taken from our store while she was in our service, and for receiving payment for work done under her direction without accounting therefor. No process has been served on us, but as an answer to what has already appeared we appeared account to the rotter. been served on us, our as an answer to what has already appeared we append a copy of the note given by her, and ask you to publish it with this communication. We simply add that Mrs. Thompson while in our employ was drawing the excessively large salary of \$35 per week. She acknowledged her acts, and gave the note freely.

The charges of coersion are entirely without foundation and false in every particular.

(Copy of Note.)

CHICAGO, June 30, 1815.—For value received, I promise to pay to the order of Hotchkin, Palmer & Co. 3500, in installments of \$10 each week until all is paid, this note being given in payment for goods and work had of Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., which were had by me rad taken out of store without being charged in the regular way, as they ought to have been. This note is secured by my life maurance policy of \$1,500 in the Security Life, of New York, pohcy No. 17,314. I give this note freely of my own will, knowing that the amount is due Hotchkin, Palmer & Co. In case of default in psyment of two or more weeks, the whole amount becomes due. Interest at 10 per cent after maturity.

Witnesser: Patterner Ellacott,

HOTCHEIN, PALMER & Co.

TAXATION.

Yesterday the employee in City Collector Vo. Hollen's office were nearly all engaged in making out warrants for levies on the National Banks which have not paid their taxes for 1871-72 and "74. A goodly number were completed, and the banks notified. The warrants for 1871 and '72 are very similar, but in 1874 a slight variation is made, inasmuch as a tax is added for the West Side Water-Works and Jones School, but the details are the same. There are, besides the list accompanying the warrants, three lists of the stockholders made out, for the purpose of

the stockholders made out, for the purpose of the stockholders made out, for the purpose of advertising the sale of stock, after a levy has been made and the banks refuse to pay.

The following banks forked over yesterday: National Bank of Illinois, \$9,000, back taxes for 1874; Central National Bank, \$2,925, taxes for 1874; Crity National Bank, \$2,925, taxes for 1874; Traders' National Bank, \$3,600, taxes for 1874; Hibernian Banking Association—1874, \$1,998; 1871, \$1,110; 1872, \$1,663.50. The taxes for 1873, have been paid by most of the banks. The Corn Exchange National Bank was put down in the list printed in Sunday's Tainways as not having paid its taxes for 1874. Such its not the case. This bank has always paid its taxes promptly each year. To-day George Von Hollen intends to go for the banks, and he says they will have to pay their back taxes, as they have no other recourse left them.

MIKE EVANS'

Deputies made the biggest raid of the season yesterday, nearly \$70,000. The following banks paid the 1875 taxes: Corn Exchange National, \$12,736.75; City National Bank of Illinois, \$12,736.75; City National Bank of Illinois, \$12,736.75; City National Bank, \$6,867.74. These helped to swell the aggregate amount of collections very materially, and Mike smiled accordingly. One of the banks paid the entire amount in greenbacks. Evans will to-day go after the National Banks, and compel them to pay their taxes, or enforce his levy warrants, which he has all ready for the purpose.

A reporter of the Journal had the following

MR. STOREY'S ADVICE.

A reporter of the Journal had the following interview yesterday with Mr. Storey, of the Times, on the question of fighting the personalproperty tax:

and.

Reporter—Will you have the Supreme Court take up
your case ?

Mr. Storey—I understand that it cannot be taken up

Reporter—Will you have the Supreme Court take up your case?

Mr. Storey—I understand that it cannot be taken up in its present form, I shall wait until a levy is attempted, and then begin a suit for treepass. In that form it can be brought before the notice of the higher court if necessary.

Reporter—Has Mike Evans attempted to make a levy yet?

Mr. Storey—No. He came around the other day and wanted to know was I would do if he should make a levy. I told him I should begin a suit for trespass Mem of his stamp won't like that. It would not be any light matter to stop a newspaper like the Fines, for the damages would quickly amount to a very large sum. The expense of such suits, brought by newspapers on other parties, would be so expensive that it would stop the collection of the iniquitous tax better than any other method.

Reporter—You would advise others than to begin trespass suits if injunctions fail?

Mr. Storey—Yes, I would. The collection of this outrageous tax should be stopped. The decision of these Judges doesn't amount to anything. They are all influenced by outside pressure. Yes, there is Williams; he is on the bond of one of the West Side tax-esters. What is such a man's decision worth? I am going to fight the tax to the end, and everybody else ought to do the same.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Gen. Lieb is confined to his home by sickness. The Petit Jury for the first two weeks of the term was timpaneled yesterday in the Criminal

yesterday, by which it is expected that the bus Court will hereafter commence promptly at 10 o'clock and adjourn at 3, without recess. Mr. Reed wants lawyers, thieves, etc., to make a note

"Hank" Davis, the murderer of Whyland took his departure yesterday for Joliet to enter upon his term of imprisonment. Deputy Hutch-inson accompanied him, and, inasmuch as no effice, Room 21 Ashland Block. The following inson accompanied him, and, inasmuch as no colloquy, in substance, took place:

"Did you, Mr. Root, write an opinion to the provided in the control of the paid knew of his going, and he did not know of it himself until the evening previous, there were no demonstrations of any ion Printer held over un-kind. He was taken, in advance of

previous, there were no demonstrations of any kind. He was taken in advance of the other prisoners to avoid any trouble or excitement.

EXEMING LATE HOURS.

The Chairman of the County Board was decidedly ill yesterday. In anticipation of the masquerade ball last everling, it is said he retired too early the evening previous. Anyhow, the session of the Board was very short, and little else was done than the reference of a lot of bills to what the Chair uniformly calls the "Committee on Public Charity." After adjournment it seemed the Chair was not the only member who had been getting ready for the ball the night previous, for a Committee meeting, called to fix the salaries of two engineers at the new County Hospital, came very near ending in a row. Mr. Cleary wanted the salaries fixed at \$1,500 per annum, but the majority appeared to be against him, and named and carries 41,200 after a severe struggle, which at times threatened to end in blows.

The Grand Jury was impaneled vosterday, and entered upon its work. The only feature to the impaneling was the absence of the name of Gaskins, heretofore so familiar in connection with juries, and the following letter from Edward Phillips, the South Town Assessor, which explains itself:

Siz: In consideration of having been subponised as a Grand Juror for the present term of the Criminal

explains itself:

Siz: In consideration of having been subposted as a Graad Juror for the present term of the Criminal Court, and inasmuch as I have learned through the newspapers that there may be a probability of my mame being presented on the inquest for alleged maiversation in office, I respectfully ask the Court to be excused from attendance, so that no impediment will occur to any contemplated examination into my official record. Independent of this matter, certain proceedings are pending in applications for enjoining the collection of taxes made in the different Courts by tax-fighters under my assessment, and I am advised that in such cases it would be necessary for me to be in Court to represent the interests of the people. Bespectfully,

The Court very promptly excused Mr. Phil-

in Court to represent the interests of the people. Respectfully,

EDWAND PRILLIPS, Assessor.

The Court very promptly excused Mr. Philips, and, filling his place, the jury retired and commenced grinding out indictments in jail cases. It is expected that the jury will finish its work by Saturday and be discharged.

Before sending the Grand Jury to its room, Judge McAllister said he had a few observations to make. He hoped they would see how important it was to proceed carefully, to sift the testimony that was given before them, and to find no bills except on legal evidence, such as should be enough to convince a petit jury. The past Grand Juries had been bringing in men on petit charges, getting them incarcerated, costing them and the county time and money, and resulting in nothing but vexation. He told them they could have such legal advice as they wanted, and reminded them again to proceed with deliberation, as well as with a saving of time.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

deliberation, as well as with a saving of time.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mr. Burdick.

The usual number of bills were read and referred to the proper committees.

The Committee on Firance reported on the pay-roll for extra men employed in the County Clerk's office for the mouth of January, amounting to \$3,578.06, and the same was ordered paid.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported on the pay-roll of the Sheriff's office, amounting to \$7,580.50 for January, and the same was also ordered paid. Among the items same was also ordered paid. Among the items of the pay-roll was \$132.20 to the credit of Mr. Mulloy as Deputy-Sheriff.

Mr. Busse introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is great complaint about the condi-tion of the toil-roads: therefore be it Resolved, That the Plank and Gravel Road Inspectors be instructed to appear before the Committee on Roads be instructed to appear before the Committee on Roads and Bridges and state for what they have not inspected the toll-roads as per instruction of the Board. Adjourned till Thursday.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-repts yesterday were \$2,139, and reseipte from the City Collector \$1,037. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the p. m.

Judge Dickey appeared at the City-Hall yes-terday. He will be located in an office near that

of the Sidewalk Inspector for the convenience of the lawyers generally, and so that the law library may be handy.

The premium on tax-certificates held by the city will be increased on the 25th inst., as will be seen by the notice in the advertising columns. Parties whose property has been sold for taxes would do well to redeem before that date.

The City Collector sevied upon the box-factor of Goodwillie & Co. yesterday for back taxe amounting to about \$72. Just as the Collector office was about to be closed Mr. Goodwillie happened in and settled the account. It cost him a few dollars extra.

The City Collector took in about \$25,000 yesterday, principally from the banks. Mr. J. V. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Banking Association, came to the office without notification and paid up all of his taxes to the last cent. The Collector wishes that there were more such aramples.

About fifteen South Side churches were in-spected yesterday and Saturday. Mere minor defects were found, such as doors being im-properly hung, and in some cases the furnaces not as well located as might be desired. The inspection of the places of worship will continue till all have been examined. Mr. Ben Bullwinkle, Chief of the Underwri res' Fire Patrol, was last week appointed an Assistant Building Inspector on Bailey's staff. He was sworn in as a special policeman, but receives no salary. The appointment was made at the desire of Mr. Bailey and the request of the Board of Underwriters.

Fire-Marshal Benner, in speaking of his es Fire-Marshal Benner, in speaking of his estimate for appropriations, said that he had asked for \$3,000 to purchase ladders and truck. The longest ladder now in the Department is 83 feet, and is too short to reach the roof of a large hotel, a 100-foot ladder being necessary for that purpose, and such a one ne has asked for. He would also like a lot on 71fth avenue, near Lake street, whereon to erect an engine-house, for which purpose about \$6,000 was appropriated about two years ago. He would there keep the truck (if he gets-ti) that he has asked for, and one of the unused chemical engines. With those improvements he thinks that "down-town" would be amply provided with fire apparatus.

CRIMINAL

Yesterday Justice Summerfield sent to the Ordewell for thirty days a number of women residents of Cheyenne, who have become rather too notorious for enticing men to their rooms and then robbing them.

Jacob Williams was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield, yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge of assault with intend to kill, preferred by Beruard Steinberg. In default of \$2,000 bail he will await the law's delay at Doyle's

H. N. F. Lewis, the newspaper man who was arrested Feb. 3, and who has been in the County Jail most of the time since, was before Justice Meech vesterday to answer to the charge of perjury. The case was continued till Feb. 9, Lewis being under \$1,000 bonds. Officer Slayton recovered a piago from a va-

cant house on Division street yesterday and caused its removal to the Armory, where it awaits a claimant. It is supposed to be the property of a dealer on West Madison street named Houston, from whom it was surreptitions ed a short time ago.

Some burglars with a taste for legal literature made a raid Sunday evening on the law office of J. H. Bissell, No. 80 Washington street, and broke the glass in the office-door, but were probably frightened away before accomplishing their purpose, as nothing was taken. This is the third attempt made on Mr. Bissell's office within a wast. John McDonough, a driver of one of Hutchin

son's pop-wagons, a driver or one or intenns-son's pop-wagons, was arrested yesterday for careless driving. As Mrs. Kurtz, who resides at No. 672 Twenty-first street, was crossing the in-tersection of Canal and Madison streets, she was run down and her left foot crashed. She was taken to her residence and medical aid summoned.

Jacob Rosenbaum and Morris Mitchell, two
bankrupt dealers in clothing, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on complaint of
Bradford Hancock, Assignee, charged with
secreting and conveying property after going
into bankruptcy. This offense is provided for
in Sec. 5.132 of the Revised Statutes, and the
gentlemen were accordingly held in \$8,000 bail
each to appear before the Commissioner Thursday at 2 p. m.

About 8 o'clock last evening Joseph Hochmil About 8 o'clock last evening Joseph Hochmiller was driving on Harrison street, near Fourth avenue, when he observed Joseph Marcheeller, a former antagonist, standing on the pavement quietly watching the glimpses of the moon. Joseph sprang from his wagon and attacked Marchaeller with a pocket-knife, intending to leave his marks about the head and face of his victim. Before he had accomplished his object an officer put in an appearance, and hostilities were at once suspended. Joseph the assailent is at the Armory in a cell, and Joseph the assailed is at home, No. 76 Sherman street, convalescing.

lescing.

A case of youthful depravity was brought to light in Justice Meech's court yesterday. Thomas Goghan, a youth of apparently 13 years, was arrested for breaking into the safe of Hook & Washburne, lawyers, in whose employ he had been. From time to time books and money have been missed. Thomas has lately been investing in gold watches, &c., and has on sundry occasions bought as much as \$10 worth of dry goods at one time. He was taken, but could not satisfactorily explain how he came by so much money. The Justice fixed his bail at \$200, in default whereof the Constable took him up tenderly and transported him to the North Side.

For some time past the proprietors of the Clif-

North Side.

For some time past the proprietors of the Clifton House have been missing various articles which disappeared in the most mysterious manner. The larder and linen-room were alike depleted and no clew could be obtained of the thief. Information was left at the Central and Detective Rickey detailed to pipe the premises and endeavor to solve the mystery. This he succeeded in doing, and arrested one Victor Garrin, who confessed that he had a portion of the property, but claimed to have found it secreted in various parts of the bouse. The goods recovered, including jewelry, clothing, etc., valued at about \$100, will be held to await identification, the prisoner the action of the Grand Jury.

James Keller, alias "Doc" Ryas, has come to

prisoner the action of the Grand Jury.

James Keller, alias "Doo" Ryas, has come to the surface again after a long sojourn at Joliet, to which humanitarian resort he will doubtiess be returned without unnecessary delay. He visited the saloon of Mr. Finkenstein at No. 469 South Clark street, and called for drink. This was furnished him, and when the boniface mildly requested the consideration therefor, "Doo" responded by hitting him with the butt end of a revolver. Such treatment did not accord with the recipient's apprehensions of what was due him, and anticipating a repetition he raised his voice in earnest supplication for protection. The noise attracted the notice of Officer Pugh, who entered the house and arrested the murderous invader.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Academy of Sciences will meet this even ing at No. 263 Wabash avenue. The State Central Democratic Committee will neet to-day at the Sherman House. There will be a meeting of the Seventh Ward

Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at No. 500 Blue Island avenue. There will be an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club at Republican headquarters, corner Lake and Clark streets, to-day at 3 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

The February entertainment of the San Greal Society occurs this evening at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner Bobey and Washington streets. If it is equal to the January entertainment given by this Society those who attend may expect an evening of rare enjoyment. A grand supper and entertainment was given by the members of Sparkling Water Lodge I. O. of G. T. Thursday evening at their hall corner of Huribut street and Webster avenue. A large number of the members and friends of the Lodge were in attendance. The Lodge meets regularly Tuesday evenings at the above-named place.

Sunday morning, the Rev. Luther Pardee, of Calvary Church, will be ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, will preach the ordination sermon. There will be no services that morning at Calvary Church, and the congregation are requested to attend those at the Cathedral.

Boston Has the Most Intellectual Girls, New York the most stylish, Baltimore the prettiest, and Chicago the smartest. Unlike as they are in character istics, the Domestic Paper Fashions are the universal

Lundborg's California Water

NATIONAL BANKS.

Burchard's Bill Requiring Them Accumulate a 20-Per-Cent Coin-Reserve.

Letter from Mr. B. in Reply to Objections Made Against the Measure.

ber of your paper contained an editorial review of a bill, introduced by Mr. Morrisod, relating

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1876.—A late Dum-

to the accumulation of coin by the banks an Government. An allusion was made to a bill I had presented, requiring National Banks to accumuspecie-payment. A communication from a Washington correspondent was published in a ent number, reiterating some of the obsubsequent number, reiterating some of the ob-jections that had been, suggested, and predict-ing that the banks would withdraw their circulation to escape its requirements. As it is a measure which I moved and advocated in the House of Representatives nearly six years ago, and have since repeatedly proposed, I am most anxious to ascertain whether it would prove oppressive, unjust, and disastrous. Senator Sum-ner advocated the principle in the Forty-second Congress; and ex-Senator Trumbull, I notice, in a late speech at Chicago, criticised the Repubin a late speech at Unloago, criticised the Repub-lican party for neglecting to require the banks to hold their coin-interest. The purpose is to require National Banks, when specie-payments are reached:

1. To maintain a reserve for circulation and

deposit;
2. Consisting in part of coin;
3. Accumulated gradually by the retention of the coin-interest paid on their bonds.
The serious objections suggested by your cor-

respondent are:

1. That this will impose upon the banks, already too heavily taled, a burden beyond enturance;
2. That, to avoid its provisions, they will re-

durance;

2. That, to avoid its provisions, they will retire their circulation, causing a sudden and disastrous contraction of the currency.

I took my pen merely to answer these objections, but permit me to say a word as to the propriety and necessity of the proposed legislation.

Its purpose is to require the banks to be prepared to redeem their own notes whenever specie-resumption shall be actually reached. It assumes that a reserve will then be required for circulation as well as deposits; and that such reserve must bear such a proportion to the circulation as experience has demonstrated to be indispensable to a safe system of banking. The National-Banking act originally required such a reserve; and it is a provision of every sound system of banking. According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Exequive Documents, Volume, First Seesion Thirty-eighth Congress), the State banks, until displaced by the National-Banking system, held for successive periods a larger proportion of specie to their circulation than this bill requires.

The statement in the Beport shows the following averages:

The specie held by the banks, it appears, ranged from 30 to 46 per cent of the circulation; and the banks, besides specie, had on hand notes of other banks and cash-items amounting to half as much more.

The pending propositions require the accumulation by each pank of a reserve for circulation.

to half as much more.

The pending propositions require the accumulation by each bank of a reserve for circulation, amounting to from 20 to 30 per cent of the circulation.

Of course, if regarding only self-interest, the bankers would prefer that the Government should accumulate in the Treasury sufficient coin to redeem United States notes; and that the banks should be permitted to sell their coin-interest at a premium for United States notes, and hold the latter until redeemable by the Government. The premium is a clear gain to the bank.

Your correspondent complains that it will impose:
Loss of premium;
Interest on the premium;
Interest on the amount required for reserve.
He fears the banks will declare no ??) dividends for some years; and, to avoid the burdens songhi to be imposed, will retire their circulation. Let us examine these complaints:
The loss to the banks of the premium for which the coin-interest might be sold is properly rhich the coin-interest might be sold is properly hargeable to this plan. As currency appre-iates in value to coin, however, the loss would diminish, and at lest amount to nothing.

The complaint that the banks would lose interest on a sum equal to the coin-reserve is incorrect. For the banks now hold an actual reference, 200 colors to the banks now hold an actual reference, 200 colors to the banks now hold an actual reference, 200 colors to the banks now hold an actual reference, 200 colors to the banks now hold an actual reference at 1, p.m. Carriages to Gracoland.

correct. For the banks now hold an actual reserve larger than the bill I introduced would require. They hold it because experience has demonstrated that safe banking requires if. Sound banks and prudent bank-managers will continue to hold a reserve, to meet immediato liabilities, in excess of the requirements of the present law, or those of the original Banking act. The limitation of the law is designed to guard the system from the imprudence of the reckless and careless.

Comptroller Knox, in his last Annual Report, shows that, on the last of October last, the National Banks, with an outstanding circulation of only \$313,000,000, held \$143,000,000 in actual cash-reserve, and that the actual reserve was \$23,400,000 in access of the requirements of the existing law.

\$83,400,000 in excess of the requirements of the existing law.
They held \$43,300,000 United States notes in excess of the legal limit. Prudent management regarded it unsafe to allow the reserve to go lower. The banks voluntarily abstained from putting at interest \$43,300,000 that the law permitted them to loan, and borrowers could have been easily found to take (?). It is evident that the retention of a part of this excess in coin, and requiring by law the reserve to equal the reserve now voluntarily maintained, will not necessarily lessen the interest-account of the banks.

reserve now voluntarily maintained, will not necessarily lesses the interest-account of the banks.

It is admitted, however, that the accumulation of coin-reserve in the manner proposed would deprive the banks of the profit resulting from the sale of the coin-interest at a premium. The coin-interest received annually by the banks amounts to a little less than \$20,000,000, the sale of which, at a premium of 12½ per cent, increases the annual profits of the banks \$2,500,000. Their net earnings in 1875 were \$57,936,-204. The earnings of all the National Banks for 1875 were 9.3 per cent of their capital and surplus; those of the State of Illinois 12.9 per cent, those of Chicago 13.4 per cent, for the same period. Will the loss of this premium, the diminution of their annual profits a little over ½ per cent, wind up the banks and drive them into liquidation? Assuredly not.

1. It is just that the banks should share with the Government the cost and burden of returning to specie-payments.

If resumption can be accomplished without shock to business or credit, the National Banks will be largely profited. Though nominally remaining the same number of dollars, by their resumption, chall of their capital will be increased in real value and purchasing power. They gain by specie-resumption, or all of their capital not retained in Government bonds, a rate of profit equal to the coin-premium. Since, on the list of October, 1875, the National Banks held only \$413,237,000 in United States houds, while their capital, surplus, and undivided profits amounted to \$679,172,224 they would gain by a return to specie-payments, upon \$255, 335,224,—the difference between these sums,—12½ per cent, or whatever the coin-premium is. It would give an aggregate gain of over \$30,000,000, or twelve times the annual loss of the present premium on their coin-interest.

2. The requirement of a 20-per-cent coin reserve will not drive the banks to a retirement of their circulation. They will issue circulation as long as it is profitable.

their circulation. They will issue circulation as long as it is profitable. Suppose legal-tenders at par, and specie-pay-ment resumed. Bant-circulation in Illicolary

6.750 \$11,750 Total..... oan of \$106,000 at 10 per cent...... Gain on circulation..... In Massachusetts, the exhibit we more profitable for the banks: Inferest on \$100,000 bonds at 5 per cent. Loss of \$67,500 at 6 per cent.

Loan of \$100,000 at 6 per cent. .

lowed to be taken at 10 per cent, the banker, by issuing circulation, will make iess than 1 per cent,—in Massachusetts, where interest is limited to 6 per cent, he will gain over 2 per cent, or one-third as much more as he will from the direct loan of his capital.

There is no reason, then, why a National Bank, desiring to avail itself of the many advantages of the National-Bank system, would reduce its circulation to the lowest limit on account of the toss of the premium from the site of the coin-interest. In Illinois, and much more in Massachusetts, the circulation would afford a profit even with a 20-per-cent coin-reserve.

But there is another cause which has induced and will continue to lead, National Banks to 1 duce their outstanding circulation. Within a year and a half it has reduced the outstanding circulation of the National Banks of Chicago from \$5.779,255. on the let day of May, 1874, to \$2,675,260, on the 1st day of the circulation of the banks of the City of New York from \$27,211,105 to \$18,300,317,—a n-duction of over one-third. It was not the many profitableness of city-banking that break-

York from \$27,211,105 to \$18,309,317,—a n-duction of over one-third. It was not the sprofitableness of city-banking that brough about this great reduction. The profits in Chicago were about the legal rate of interest in each year. It was because, if greenbacks as soon to appreciate to coin in value, the sale of the bank's coin-bonds for greenbacks is a neighbor of the same of the bank's coin-bonds for greenbacks is a neighbor of the amount of the premium.

The Chicago National Banks have, therefore already retired over \$3,000,000 of their circulation, and sold over \$3,000,000 of bonds previous.

already retired over \$3,000,000 of their circulation, and sold over \$3,000,000 of bonds previous ly held. The profits of so doing appear, in part in the earnings for the six mouths eading Sent 1, 1875, which were 9.4 per cent of the capital surplus, or at the rate of 18.8 per zent prannum.

Six Chicago banks had, in October, reduced their United States bonds to \$50,000,—the lowest amount required to be held by a National Bank,—and their circulation to \$45,000.

By the retirement of this \$3,000,000 of circulation in Chicago, no contraction of loans stringency in currency, or discurbance of basiness, has resulted. On the contrary, by the sale of \$3,000,000 of bonds at a premium, the banks have replaced all the bank-notes retired.

The further retirement of bank-circulati

interest to issue the \$45,000 of circulation allowed thereon.

There were, in October, 2,087 National Banks; and the number is constantly increasing. What is retired in the West will be compensated by the increase elsewhere. I see no ground for anticipating a money-searcity. Putting edia, which does not circulate at all, in the handreserve, will release and put in circulation United States notes at the rate of \$20,000,000 s year. It would expand as much or more than it would contract the circulating currency. It works as injustice, and impresses no serious burdan upon the banks. If specie-payment is to be resumed in the future, the measure is intended to require the banks, as well as the Government, to be prepared for it. As they resp the largest benafit, it is reasonable that they should share a part of the burden.

Horatio C. Burchard.

Excursion tickets to New Orleans and return (5), for sale at 121 Randolph street, depot foot of Lain street, and foot of Twenty-second street. Mardi Gras street, and foot of Twenty-sec Feb. 29, Southern States' Exp e.c. 29, Southern States' Exposition Feb. 25 to March 6. Trains leave depot foot of Lake street 8:20 a. m. (except Sundays), arriving at New Orleans 19 a. m. second morning. Sleeping car on this train Du Quain to New Orleans 8:30 p. m., careept Saturdays), arriving at New Orleans 11:30 p. m., second evening. Sleeping car on this train Cateago to New Orleans. W. 2, Johnson, General Passenger Agent.

The King of Italy

DEATHS.

MEUDELL—in February, George Meudell, Into to Petruary, George Meudell, Into to Petra Service of Searlet fever, Philip Kemper, BOGAN—Feb. 5, of searlet fever, Philip Kemper, Bogan, and of Many Josephine and John Bell Bogan, MEUDELL—In Beliville, Canada, on the 4th of February, George Meudell, late of this city, aged 20 daughter of Moses and Ross Loco, ages - remonths.

Funeral from residence No. 455 Fulton street this CHANDLER—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Dr. J. E. Chandler, Feb. 7, at 12 m., aged 37 years.
Funeral at late residence, No. 333 Archer-av., S. B. o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Feb. 9.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BANKRUPT SALE. Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., Of HENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt, it Store No. 666 West Chicago-av., Tuesday Morning Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock. By order of R. E. Jenkins, is ignes. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-at WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, WHITE, YELLOW, AND BOCKINGHAM WARE,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, CARPETS BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 220 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-DRYGOODS

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, MOTTINGHAM LACE CUBTAINS, BEOCHE LAMBREQUINS, MILLINERY GOODS. Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Flowers, Straw and Felt Hats, &c., &c. BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av. OUR CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

For Wednesday, Feb. 9,

Will be one of OUR BEST, comprising, as it will, all grades of set ble goods, some of the BEST MAN-UFACTURES of the country being Sale at 9:30 a. m.

By S. DINGEE & CO., seers, 274 and 276 E. Madison, near the bridge. GREAT AND GENERAL AUCTION SALE Of New and Elegant Household Furniture,
TO-MORKOW, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. 2331 Rich and Handsome Parier Suits,
25 B. W. Chamber Sets, Marble Top,
A large line of Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Wardnobes,
Library and Office Furniture. Also a large lot of

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-87.

Second-Hand Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Two Handsome Planos, Oil Paintings, Chromos, 86 Hair. Wool, Most, Busk, and Excelsion Mattressee, a small stook of Gro-ceries, and an assortment of General Merchandise. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE for TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2:30 a. m. A large stock New Parloz, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Louage, General Bousakesping Goods. Ten craste Grockery is open lots, Plaied Ware, Glass Ware, General Marchindiae, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & OO., 84 and 86 Eandolphet. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.

3,000 cases Boots and Shoes at Auctim, Full line of seasonable goods.

VOLUME 29.

FINANCIAL

\$500,000 CAPITAL, \$110,000 SURPLUS. The Oldest and Largest Savings Base Northwest. Pays 6 per cent interment on deposits, semi-annually, out of January and 1st of July. All dended during the 1st three days of a line interest for the month.

THE BAFETY

DEPOSIT

by the accommodation of the Busina and Bankers of Chicago and the Non Chey are Fire-Froof and Burglar Money. Diagnonds, Bonds, Deeds, Bullion, Silverware, Wills, and other the taken on special deposit, and guar taken on special deposit, and gua trity. Safes in these Vaults for

D. D. SPENCER, Proc. MONE

sion they offer unsurpassed induce res line of Bends and invite correspon W. H. WEEKS, Banker, 178 Broad WORCESERSHIRE SAUC

RAILBOAD BONDS

LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to CVERY VARIETY

Worcestershire

Ask for Les & Perrins' Sau At the BREAKPAST TABLE It in

At the DINNER TABLE, to Scup. 1 At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER T

[From the New York Times.] ked as Les & Per The excellence of this SAUCE having came as imitations, the NEW LABEL bears a fe

Leader

JOHN DUNCAN'S SO

NEW OCEAN NAVIGATION STAR BALL LINE. DNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STE Balling regularly every month from Watson Stocklyn, H. Y. For Para, Fernambuso, Bahia, and Rio Jane & St. Johns, Forto Rico. NELLIE MARTIR, \$,000 tons, Thursday

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO The General Transminutie Company's notween New York and Havre, vis poiendid vensels on this favorite route is being; more southerly than any other; par As. id, North River, as follows:

AWKKIGUE. Possols.

side. Seemage 23, with superior and the calling all necessaries without arters can shalling these de not carry storage parameters. OUIS DEBERIAN, Agent, 55 Br National Line of Steam NEW YORK TO QUINNSTOWN AND LITTHE QUEEN, 4 (7) tons...Saturday, Feb. 1 ENGLARD, 4 80 tons...Saturday, Feb. 2

INMAN STEAMSHIP EUROPE AND AMER or passage, apply at Company's Office 32 hicago. FRANCIS C. BEOWN, Gen. V Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland Great Western Steamship
Fran Row York to Bristol (England) d
SOME WALL, Stamper ... Two
Colom Frances, 670; Intercept of the Stamper ... Taus
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Colom Frances, 670; Intercept of the Stamper Laborator
Laborator ... Colom Frances ... Taus
Colom Frances ...

WINTER RESORTS-E GRAND NATIONAL H THE PINEST HOTEL IN THE STA from Desember until May. Special rates mooth. Charges paid for telegrams, for funded. Use might massages.

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WINTER RESORTS

Also Proprietor Kimball House, Atlant

Making B. Pousois

AFATETE, Heilard.

ABRADOR, Sangier

PRIOR OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (in Priva cable) all and Sibs, according to a second cable, 572; third, 560. Return tid cables, Second cable, 572; third, 560. Return tid cables, Second cable, 572; third, 560. Return tid cables, Second cables,